FBIS DAILY REPORT

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[The speeches of Premier Mehmet Shehu and other leaders to the Eighth AWP Congress held in Tirana 1-7 November, the list of Central Committee members elected at the congress and the text of the Directives of the Seventh 5-Year Plan approved at the congress are all published under separate cover as a supplement to the 7 December Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, No 234 Supp 015]

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TIRANA REJECTS SFRY DIPLOMATIC PROTEST 4 DEC

AU051710 Tirana ATA in English 1700 GMT 5 Dec 81

["Yugoslav Protest Refuted" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 5 Dec (ATA) -- The spokesman of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PSR of Albania made known to the correspondent of the ALBANIAN TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY that on 4 December 1981, the federal deputy-secretary of foreign affairs of the FSR of Yugoslavia, Sava Obradovic summoned the ambassador of the PSR of Albania to Yugoslavia, Sokrat Plaka, and presented him a note of protest on the alleged interference of Albania in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia which had allegedly been manifested at the proceedings of the Eighth Congress of the Party of Labour of Albania.

The Albanian ambassador refuted the ill-intentioned charges and inventions of the Yugoslav note, which are a distortion of the reality and a flagrant falsification of the true stands of the Party of Labour of Albania towards Yugoslavia, expressed at its 8th congress. The ambassador, Sokrat Plaka, considered the note as unacceptable and refused to take it.

SOVIETS USE WARSAW PACT MEETINGS AS 'PRESSURE'

AU041802 Tirana ATA in English 1730 GMT 4 Dec 81

["Meetings Which Serve the Aggressive Policy of Soviet Social-Imperialists" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 4 Dec (ATA) -- The meeting of the defence ministers of the Warsaw Pact treaty was held in Moscow under the auspices of the minister of defence of the Soviet Union, Ustinov. In the meantime, the foreign ministers of this pact gathered in Bucharest. The official reports from Moscow and Bucharest point out that the meetings discussed the present-day problems of "socialist community", the course of events in Europe and opinions were exchanged on some problems of international situation in general. The fact that the foreign ministers and those of defence meet at the same time gives to understand clearly that both in Moscow and Bucharest the Soviet social-imperialists exerted pressure on their allies so as to impose on them the new plans on further arming of their alliance. In Moscow, Ustinov presented to his vassals a report on the Kremlin tactics in the bargains with the U.S. imperialists that have just begun in Geneva on the deployment of the medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. As well as this he spoke on the new compromises reached by Brezhnev during his recent visit to Bonn.

Moscow wants to impose new restrictive measures on its vassal countries so as to further strengthen its political, military and economic control on them. Hence, these measures will result in the further increase of the obligations of the latter to their patron concerning the growing striking force of the Warsaw Pact.

TANZANIA'S NYERERE GREETS HOXHA ON ANNIVERSARY

AU041510 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, has received the following telegram from Julius Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania:

On the happy occasion of the 37th anniversary of your national holiday, it is my pleasure to send to Your Excellency the warmest greetings in the name of the Tanzanian people and of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, as well as personally.

Through its tireless efforts and determination to create a socialist state, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has not only emerged as a progressive country and occupies a dignified place among the peace-loving nations of the world, but also ranks among those countries of the world which enjoy a sound economy. This has been made possible owing to your capable leadership and the will of the Albanian people to unite around you and the AWP in their progress toward social and political development.

I have learned with pleasure that, in accordance with its socialist principles, Albania is cooperating with other developing countries, relying on its own resources. I am convinced that Tanzania and Albania will continue to cooperate and work to develop and consolidate the bilateral friendly relations existing between them, as well as for peace and international security and stability.

Please accept, Your Excellency, my best wishes for your good health and the prosperity of your nation.

LLESHI ADDRESSES LIBERATION DAY RECEPTION

AU292038 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Summary] "The AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania held a reception at the palace of brigades tonight on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of Albania's liberation and the victory of the people's revolution." Taking part in the reception were Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Politburo Members Adil Carcani, Simon Stefani and Muho Asllani; members of the AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the government; directors of departments, mass organizations and central institutions; people's heroes, workers, vanguard cooperativists, veterans, martyrs' family members and others. Also taking part were members of the diplomatic missions accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Comrade Haxhi Lleshi greeted the meeting on behalf of the AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers. He spoke about the Albanian people's struggle during the national liberation war and the heroes that fell during this struggle as well as the Albanian people's struggle for liberation throughout the centuries. Haxhi Lleshi continued to speak about the achievements of the last 37 years of people's power. "The party's consistent pursuit of the Marxist-Leninist principle, self-reliance, its policy of creating a modern industry based on the country's raw materials and an agriculture which guarantees the people's food with its own products, as well as training the necessary scientific and technical cadres capable of working in each sector, have been our salvation in all directions." He then spoke about the unity between the people and party; the troubled international situation due to the imperialist intrigues which Albania has continually denounced. He said that Albania will continue to defend the peoples' national independence and freedom, peace and international security. "At the same time, Socialist Albania will make continuous efforts to strengthen friendly relations and sincere cooperation with all those countries which desire this and take a correct stand on it."

BRIEFS

MONUMENT UNVEILED -- A monument to the memory of Hysni Kapo was unveiled this morning in the city of Vlore amid great enthusiasm. At the same time, a new cultural center was also inaugurated. The ceremony was attended by thousands of people, many of whom had come from the surrounding villages, as well as by AWP Central Committee Politburo members Ramiz Alia, Kadri Hazbiu and Manush Myftiu; and AWP Central Committee members Nexhmije Hoxha, Vito Kapo, Themie Thomai and Rrapo Dervishin. Manush Myftiu delivered a speech on the occasion and Ramiz Alia unveiled the monument to Hysni Kapo. The new cultural center was also inaugurated. Nexhmije Hoxha cut the ribbon. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 27 Nov 81 AU]

DAILIES ON WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING

AU041057 Sofia BTA in English 0834 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Sofia, 4 Dec (BTA) -- Prompted by the recent Bucharest session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, RABOTNICHESKO DELO of today reads that in the present conditions it is the duty of each state and each responsible statesman to conform their acts to mankind's vital need -- to preserve and consolidate peace.

It is emphasized in an editorial that the participants in the session have made a profound analysis of the reasons for the alarming political situation in the world, led by their principled concerted Leninist foreign political line.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO, ZEMEDELSKE ZNAME and OTECHESTVEN FRONT point out that in Bucharest the unflinching readiness of the real socialism countries to help to restrict, cut down or ban all kinds of weapons on a just basis has been confirmed.

OTECHESTVEN FRONT reads: "The conviction was expressed that for all European peoples, regardless of their social systems, Europe is their common home which should never again be a theatre of hostilities, in which everyone should benefit from the boon of peace, progress and flourishing."

ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME emphasizes the determination proclaimed at the session by the European socialist countries to set up nuclear-free zones in Europe and to intensify the work of all international forums on disarmament, to resume the discontinued and to begin new negotiations on various aspects of curbing the arms race.

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON SITUATION IN POLAND

AU041344 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Angel Bonev, RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent, report on the situation in Poland]

[Text] The "Solidarity" Presidium's latest declaration has been released in Warsaw. This document is filled with sharp accusations addressed against the government. Its goal is to prove that no one other than the authorities, with their actions, have eliminated all opportunities for a national accord. After a session held last night, which lasted until late, the "Solidarity" trade union leaders adopted a decision to hold a 24-hour general strike in the event the Sejm approved emergency measures for controlling the situation. The first reaction of the commentators here in Warsaw was the following: "What, a general strike? This is just what we need in the present situation!"

For several days now political and public organizations have been launching appeals and adopting resolutions, calling for peace and order. They are warning that the country is only one step short of national disaster. At the same time actions directly aimed against the party have been intensified in various voivodships. Certain "Solidarity" voivodship committees are calling for the "defense of our achievements," which, in their opinion "are threatened by party dictatorship." Others are demagogically claiming that party committees in the factories should be disbanded in order to guarantee a successful cooperation with [word indistinct].

I would like to close this report with a statement by Wojciech Jaruzelski, made yesterday at a festive meeting on the occasion of the mining workers holiday. He addressed the miners in the following words: "This is your party as well. This is a workers' party which serves the workers. For this reason the party will not permit that it should be expelled from the factories, plants, mines and metallurgical combines, that it should be expelled from any town where the workers cause is alive and our future is being born."

ZHIVKOV VISITS PRINTING SHOP ON ANNIVERSARY

AU041348 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] The collective of the state printing shop named after Georgi Dimitrov is celebrating two holidays today: the 100th anniversary of its establishment and the 50th anniversary of the party organization.

Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, paid a visit to the printing workers who welcomed him with great enthusiasm. The workers greeted our first party and state leader with particularly cordial feelings since he had been one of them in the past. It is in this printing shop that Todor Zhivkov received his first training as a worker and as a party functionary.

Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the State Council, was accompanied by the Comrades Georgi Yordanov, Stoyan Mikhaylov and Chudomir Aleksandrov. He visited the new electronic equipment center, where the modern electronic equipment guarantees the process of simultaneous operations and control over the work accomplished by each printing operator.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov later attended a meeting with workers and functionaries as well as with the management of the "Bulgarian Printing Shops" state economic trust. He was briefed on the activities of the collective, as well as on the construction of a new printing shop. Comrade Todor Zhivkov was awarded the jubilee medal devoted to the 100th anniversary of the Georgi Dimitrov state printing shop.

Later on, Comrade Todor Zhivkov and those accompanying him visited the newly founded club of printing shop veterans. A moving meeting with printing workers who had devoted many years of their life to the printing shop and who represent the creative, revolutionary traditions of this trade, took place at the club. Comrade Todor Zhivkov was presented with the "number one membership card" of the club.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES BRITISH PUBLISHER MAXWELL

AU041644 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has received Robert Maxwell, publisher and president of the British-American publishing house Pergamont Press, who is visiting Bulgaria. Robert Maxwell presented Comrade Todor Zhivkov with a copy of "Todor Zhivkov, a Statesman and Leader of New Bulgaria," a book published in the series on "world leaders." During the talks that followed, Robert Maxwell expressed satisfaction with publishing the book devoted to the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state and the 70th birthday of Comrade Todor Zhivkov. Robert Maxwell briefed Comrade Todor Zhivkov on his intention to publish in 1982 a book devoted to the ideas and contributions of Lyudmila Zhivkova to esthetic education and to the comprehensive development of the personality. Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed gratitude to Robert Maxwell for the idea of publishing a book (?about him) in Great Britain and expressed a belief that this book will enable English-speaking readers to familiarize themselves with the achievements of the Bulgarian people in building a developed socialist society and to assure themselves in their genuine striving to live in peace, understanding and cooperation with the other peoples.

Milko Balev and Kiril Shterev, Bulgarian ambassador to Great Britain, also attended the talks.

MLADENOV HOSTS DINNER FOR DIPLOMATS IN SHUMEN

AU042019 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Comrade Petur Mladenov has given an official dinner in honor of the chiefs of the diplomatic missions and their wives who are visiting Shumen Okrug in connection with the 1,300th anniversary of Bulgarian state. Minister Petur Mladenov and Gilbert de Dardel, dean of the diplomatic corps and Swiss ambassador to Bulgaria, proposed toasts.

LUKANOV HEADS ECONOMIC DELEGATION TO LIBYA

AU051519 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] At the invitation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, a Bulgarian economic delegation led by Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, left for Tripoli today. Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade and chairman of the Bulgarian-Libyan Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, is also included in the delegation's composition which will attend a session of this committee.

The delegation was seen off at Sofia airporty by high-ranking officials of the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

PALESTINIAN 'STRUGGLE FOR A JUST CAUSE' NOTED

AU301451 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Nov 81 p 7

[Georgi Kaloyanov article: "Struggle for a Just Cause"]

[Text] Seven years ago, on 29 November 1974, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee spoke at the UN General Assembly and was greeted as the leader of the Palestinian people. This was a historic speech. For the first time and at the highest international forum the Palestinian people let their voice be heard and demanded their inalienable right to a motherland, establishing an independent state and returning to their birthplace the Palestinians who had been driven away.

This speech of Yasir 'Arafat crowned several events, which back in the fall of 1974 meant the recognition of the Palestinian people's rights. At Rabat, Morocco, at the Arab League summit meeting the PLO was recognized by all Arab states as the only legal representative of the Palestinian people. Afterwards the UN adopted two resolutions on the Palestinian issue -- the first recognized the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, independence and sovereignty, and the second gave the PLO the status of a permanent observer at the UN.

These were historic victories for the Palestinian people. Broad circles of the international public understood and agreed that the right of the Palestinian people to their own state is a just cause and represents the core of the Middle East conflict, without which it is impossible to reach a lasting solution and peace in the Middle East. The Zionist propaganda, which for years deceived (and continues to deceive) the world, maintaining that the Palestinian refugees were not driven away from Palestine (today - Israel) but were "lured" by the Arab states during the wars and left Israel "on their own," has been unmasked. The Zionist propaganda also claimed and claims that since "there is no Palestinian problem," but only a "refugee problem," the whole matter is not "Israel's business," but only an "internal Arab matter."

The date 29 November is connected with another decision fateful for the Palestinian people. On 29 November 1947 the UN General Assembly adopted the well-known resolution on dividing Palestine, then under British mandate, into two states -- a Jewish and an Arab state.

The Jewish state was established on 15 May 1948, and this is Israel. Until today, however, there is no Arab, in other words, Palestinian, state.

Thus the Palestinian problem in its present form was born. This problem represents the tragic fate of a whole people -- the Palestinian people -- deprived of motherland and state. During the wars of 1948-49 and 1967 the Zionists, led by the idea of "great Israel" within the Biblical borders, drove more than 1 million Palestinians away so that their land could be colonized.

The Palestinians, who number more than 4 millions, are now living in exile in neighboring or distant Arab countries, or live under the Israeli Government and occupation. They all are united by the same idea -- to return to the motherland and create their own state. Thus, they started fighting for their rights. The struggle is taking place in many areas -- military, political, diplomatic and cultural. Although scattered in many lands, the Palestinian people have been able to use their struggle for developing a high national consciousness and have created a sizable national intelligentsia in many professions. In education, the Palestinians have reached the highest level in the Middle East -- higher than Israel. A people with such cadres and consciousness cannot be subjected to oppression and obedience.

The PLO is the leader and organizer of the Palestinian people's struggle. It enjoys great support on the part of the Palestinians in exile and those living in the occupied territories. All attempts of Israel and its American protectors to find "moderate" Palestinians, in other words, collaborators, and involve them in the so-called "autonomy negotiations" on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, have failed. The Palestinians rejected such an "autonomy" as a collusion against the rights and the essence of the Palestinian people, aimed at perpetuating the Israeli occupation of their land. They do not recognize any self-proclaimed representative and rally under the PLO fighting flag.

Israel and the United States are doing all they can to isolate the PLO and justify their refusal to negotiate with it. They call it a "terrorist organization." All this in order to eliminate the Palestinian problem and do away with the idea of an independent Palestinian state. These are only arbitrary accusations. The PLO is a national liberation movement, which enjoys wide international authority. It has been recognized by 117 states, twice as many as the states that maintain diplomatic relations with Israel. The PLO is a paramount factor in the Middle East, without which the Middle East crisis, or at least its core -- the Palestinian problem -- cannot be solved. No Camp David agreements or collusions on the part of the Zionists, imperialists and the Arab reaction will stop the Palestinian people's struggle for their rights.

The Palestinian people are not alone in their struggle. Their natural allies are the USSR and the other socialist countries, including the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which are rendering them broad political, diplomatic and material assistance. The Soviet Union has repeatedly stated that the Palestinian problem and the entire Middle East conflict cannot be solved along the way of collusion and separate deals, but only through the participation of all sides involved in the conflict, including the PLO, in a broad international conference.

On 29 November, the holiday of the Palestinian people, the Bulgarian public expresses its solidarity with their struggle and warmly wishes them success and the triumph of the just Palestinian cause -- the establishing of Palestinian motherland and state.

LEADERS RECEIVE THANKS FROM SOVIET COUNTERPARTS

AU022111 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Grisha Filipov have received a message from the Soviet leaders Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov, which reads as follows:

Dear comrades, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committtee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers and the Soviet people, and on our personal behalf, we express our deep gratitude for the warm and fraternal greetings and wishes on the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution to you, the BCP Central Committee, the State Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the entire Bulgarian people. We are confident that the relations of fraternal friendship which exist between the CPSU and the BCP and between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, built on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will further expand and strengthen for the benefit of our peoples and lead to the strengthening of the socialist community.

We would like to take this opportunity to wish you, dear comrades, and the entire Bulgarian people even greater successes in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress on constructing the developed socialist society and in the struggle for peace throughout the world.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SOVIET UNION

AU052041 Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Sofia, 5 Dec (BTA) -- Bulgaria and the Soviet Union will exchange goods in 1982 worth more than 52 million rubles.

Bulgaria will export foodstuffs, canned products and ready-to-wear clothing. In exchange, she will import Soviet-made industrial products, color TV's, washing machines, motorcycles, electric household appliances, timber and cement. This is provided in the protocol [words indistinct]. An agreement on joint products of consumer cooperation in the costconscious use of raw and other materials was also signed.

As Mr Ivan Prumov, chairman of the Bulgarian Central Cooperative Union, stressed before newsmen, the implementation of this agreement will contribute to the deepening of the economic relations and to meeting the needs for consumer goods.

COOPERATION WITH USSR IN COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

AU052044 Sofia BTA in English 1848 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Sofia, 5 Dec (BTA) -- The session of the Permanent Working Group for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation in Computer Equipment of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria ended in Blagoevgrad today.

In the course of 5 days the group discussed questions pertaining to implementation of the general scheme for specialization and industrial joint efforts up to 1990 in the field of material production between the two countries as well as the state of exchange of new technologies and specialized technological equipment. [words indistinct]

ARAB PARLIAMENTARY UNION DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

Visit to National Assembly

AU051347 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] A delegation of the Arab Parliamentary Union led by Abderrahman Bouraoui, the union's secretary general and chairman of the legislative commission of the Algerian National Popular Assembly, has arrived in Bulgaria.

At a meeting in the National Assembly, Petur Vutov, chairman of the Bulgarian Parliamentary Group, acquainted the guests with the structure of the Bulgarian parliament.

On his side, Abderrahman Bouraou spoke about the activities and goals of the Arab Parliamentary Union. The possibilities for expanding the ties between the Bulgarian Interparliamentary Group and the Arab Parliamentary Union were also discussed.

Meeting With Todorov

AU052042 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, has received the delegation of the Arab Interparliamentary Union led by Abderrahman Bouraoui, the union's secretary general. They exchanged views on the important role which the parliamentarians are playing in the struggle for detente, peace and security in the world. It was also emphasized that the talks held between the representatives of the National Assembly and of the Arab Interparliamentary Union are a serious step toward deepening the cooperation in politics, economy and culture and are also contributing to bringing the peoples closer together.

Report on Visit

AU061947 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Sofia, 6 Dec (BTA) -- The Bulgarian Interparliamentary Group and the Pan-Arab Interparliamentary Union will deepen their ties in order to prompt mutual understanding, cooperation and friendship between the Bulgarian and the Arab peoples.

In an announcement given for publication here on the visit of a delegation of the Pan-Arab Interparliamentary Union, it is stated that concrete agreements on various forms of coordination and exchange of experience have been achieved.

The delegation of the Pan-Arab Interparliamentary Union, led by Mr Abderrahman Bouraou, the union's secretary general, paid a visit to Bulgaria from December 4 to 6 on the invitiation of the Bulgarian Interparliamentary Group.

The members of the delegation were received by Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, and had talks with Mrs Mariya Zakharieva, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and a delegation of the Bulgarian Interparliamentary Group, led by its chairman, Mr Petur Yutov.

The Arab delegation was here in implementation of the decision of the Pan-Arab Interparliamentary Union to establish a constructive dialogue with the parliaments of the socialist countries.

The announcement voices concern over the growing tension in the Middle East aroused by Israel's aggressive policy and the strivings of the United States to establish military presence in the region.

The Bulgarian and the Arab parliamentarians denounce the Camp David collusion and the agreement on strategical cooperation between the United States and Israel. They note that this agreement is aimed at stepping up the imperialist interference in the internal affairs of the Middle East countries and at creating new obstacles along the road to an integral settling of the Middle East problem.

The members of the two delegations are unanimous that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East can be achieved only with the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories and with realization of the rights of the people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and creating an independent state on their own land.

The Par-Arab Interparliamentary Union assesses highly the policy of Bulgaria for peace and international cooperation and the support she renders to the just cause of the Arab peoples.

The Bulgarian parliamentarists maintain that the Pan-Arab Interparliamentary Union plays a great role in strengthening the unity of all the Arab forces in the struggle against the plots of imperialism and Zionism, for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

ETHIOPIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

Trade Protocol Signed 4 Dec

AU041426 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Sofia, 4 Dec (BTA) -- The economic and scientific cooperation of Bulgaria and Ethiopia were highly esteemed by Mr (Adis Tedla), chairman of the Ethiopian side of the Bulgaro-Ethiopian Commission on Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation. The guest told mass media representatives that the talks between the two countries' leaders, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Mengistu Haile Mariam, have laid the beginning of the cooperation in agriculture, industry, trade and in setting up joint ventures. Emphasizing Bulgaria's success in socialist buildup, he said: "What we saw in Bulgaria make us think that bilateral relations can develop in all spheres."

Today Mr Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the bilateral economic commission, and Mr (Adis Tedla), signed a protocol on the work of the third session of the commission. Mr Khristo Khristov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign trade, and Mr Hailu Shawl, minister of state farms, signed a protocol on the basic principles of setting up joint enterprises between the two countries and a 1982 trade balancing protocol.

The documents provide for setting up enterprises for joint production and marketing of tobacco, fur and leather and leather products. In the years to come Bulgaria is expected to build a number of farm projects in Ethiopia such as dairy farms, fodder plants, poultry farms, poultry slaughterhouse and so on.

Delegation Departs

AU051619 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] The delegation which attended the third session of the Bulgarian-Ethiopian Joint Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation led by (Adis Tedla), chairman of the Ethiopian side of this commission, has left Bulgaria.

The delegation was seen off at Sofia Airport by Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgarian-Ethiopian joint commission.

ZHIVKOV, FILIPOV GREET LAOTIAN COUNTERPARTS

AU041710 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Dec 81 pp 1-2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], as well as to Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR Supreme National Assembly, on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the proclamation of the republic:

The Bulgarian communists and all Bulgarian working people express their solidarity with the struggle waged by the people of Laos in defending their revolutionary traditions and rejoice with all their hearts at the Lao people's successes in restoring the national economy and in building the foundations of socialism, the telegram states.

We are convinced that, under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and with the other fraternal socialist countries, the people of Laos will achieve even greater new successes in their fatherland's further development.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria highly appreciates the contribution of the LPDR to the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism, in consolidating the forces of peace, progress, and socialism, as well as its efforts to normalize the situation in Southeast Asia. We fully support the constructive proposals of the three Indo-Chinese countries for the achievement of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation.

The telegram expresses confidence that the fraternal Bulgarian-Lao relations, built upon the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will also continue to develop and expand in the future on the basis of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the LPDR to the benefit of both our peoples and in the interest of peace and security throughout the world.

GREETINGS TO NORWEGIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU032031 Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Sofia, 3 Dec (BTA) -- The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party has sent to the 17th Congress of the Norwegian Communist Party a message of greetings in which, among other things, the following is underlined:

"We follow with great interest the development of the political situation in Norway and your consistent struggle for defending the vital interests of the working people and for resisting the attempts made by the monopolies to shift the aftermaths of the economic crises upon their shoulders, for ensuring peace and for halting the arms race. The Norwegian Communist Party is the most consistent defender of the social and democratic rights of the Norwegian people and of the real national interests of their country.

Your party is fighting staunchly for the unity of the world communist and workers' movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and is resisting all the acts of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism".

LILOV'S ACTIVITIES IN KAZANLUK REPORTED

AU041927 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Comrade Aleksandur Lilov unveiled the monument of Georgi Kirkov Maistora in Kazanluk this afternoon. In this connection, a meeting was held and Mincho Yonchev, first secretary of Kazanluk Municipal Party Committee, delivered a speech. Comrade Aleksandur Lilov cut the tricolor band and declared the monument open. He emphasized that this monument was a common (?expression) of the respect for the immortal deeds of Georgi Kirkov, one of the first creators and founders of our party.

Tonight, the communists and all working people in Kazanluk marked the 90th anniversary of the establishment of the local party organization. Aleksandur Lilov, Vasil Nedev, first secretary of the Stara Zagora Okrug Party Committee, and other okrug party and state leaders, party veterans and many citizens attended the festive celebration. On behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on behalf of Todor Zhivkov, personally, Comrade Aleksandur Lilov conveyed greetings to the communists and working people of Kazanluk.

TRAVEL TO BE REGULATED TO, FROM POLAND 7 DEC

LD042200 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] CTK has announced that in view of the current state of tourism between Czechoslovakia and Poland the relevant Czechoslovak authorities have decided to regulate individual trips between the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic as of 7 December. These trips will continue to take place on the basis of invitations from Polish citizens and Czechoslovak citizens which are verified by the relevant Czechoslovak authorities.

SOLIDARITY 'CAMPAIGN' AGAINST PZPR CONDEMNED

LD032142 Prague CTK in English 1934 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Dec (CTK correspondent) -- "Solidarity" has unleashed a hugh campaign with the aim to remove organizations of the Polish United Workers' Party from factories. In Katowice Voivodship alone, forty direct attempts to liquidate party committees have occurred.

The statement of "Solidarity", spread mainly in Konin Voivoship, has a demagogical and provocative character. It blames party committees for "hostility towards workers" and "unwillingness to defend their interests". In addition to this, "Solidarity" is arrogantly and in contradiction with the Constitution interfering in matters of defence of the country when it demands an "apolitical" character of the army. According to its opinion, also education should be apolitical. Incited by "Solidarity", strikes continue in many Polish schools.

PRAGUE COMMENTS ON GENEVA TALKS, POLISH SITUATION

LD061541 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0830 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Review of past week's international events by Editor Jozef Gafrik]

[Excerpts] Esteemed listeners, Geneva is often spoken about as a city which exists for and from diplomacy. The latest forum that opened in the city last Monday, the Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe, goes beyond the framework of what is customary even for this city, and for this very reason these talks have attracted such great attention from the public. The interest is supplied primarily by the contents of the talks. The fact is that the issues that are to be discussed in Geneva concern worldwide problems for they are connected with the effort to avert the danger of a nuclear catastrophe and to consolidate peace.

True, interest is one thing but the prospects for these talks is another matter. It would be unrealistic in the extreme to expect that results will come as if by a magic wand, that is, immediately and without any effort whatever. On the contrary, they will require an open-minded and constructive attitude as well as good will and the willingness of both sides to reach an agreement. But as shown by a number of circumstances, the American side does not intend as yet in any case to include all this is the register of its remedies, and this fact compels one to make a sober assessment of the Geneva talks that have just begun.

Let us take as an example the well-known resolution adopted by the NATO Council 2 years ago, the so-called dual decision. Its first part was to deploy new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe while its second part was the American promise to show willingness to engage in talks. Although the first part of that resolution was carried out very resolutely and clearly, the United States wavered a long time about the second part. It was only the opposition in Western Europe which had grown to such an extent that it meant negative consequences for the entire Atlantic alliance that forced the Americans to consent to the talks. In this connection more than one newspaper voiced the view that this was merely a tactical step which is to serve to calm down the public.

For the talks in Geneva can be dragged on for months and even years while the deployment of the new American missiles in Western Europe is to begin in 1983. Even the alleged peace project put forward by American President Reagan, which is to serve as a U.S. platform during the talks, by its onesidedness and clear unacceptability to the Soviet Union, does not arouse any credibility. That zero option is to be a zero one only as far as the Soviet Union is concerned, not to mention the fact that recent history has provided telling evidence of the American attitude to treaties. It was the American congress which, as is well known, failed to ratify the already signed SALT II treaty.

These, I would say, are factors in the column of potential realities working against the talks. But what is in the column working in their favor: In the communique from this week's session of the Warsaw Treaty member-states Foreign Ministers Committee, the analysis of the current situation in the world occupies a substantial place. The communique contains an analysis of factors which might help the Geneva talks to end in success. In the first place, the communique has restated clearly and unequivocally the long-term policy of the member-states which never had, do not have and will not have any other strategic doctrine than a defensive one. Their objective is to bring about the security of all European states and nations at an ever decreasing level of nuclear weapons while preserving a stable balance. In other words, the Geneva talks will have to take into account all medium-range nuclear means in Europe and not, as the United States envisages, have the Soviet Union dismantle its missiles while the American so-called forward-based combat means remain intact. The adoption of a proposal under which both sides would declare a moratorium on deploying new and modernizing existing nuclear means, to last for the duration of the Geneva talks, would constitute a positive step in the view of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries. The way the Americans will respond to these, one might say, preliminary issues will demonstrate to a considerable degree how serious Washington is about the latest Soviet-American talks.

In assessing the past week's foreign-political developments one cannot avoid touching on the development of the situation in Poland. To anyone possessing eyes and ears it must be apparent that the social and political situation in that country is once again very tense. The new factor is that Solidarity has now discarded its mask and, on the whole openly, it has refused to participate in the front of the so-called national accord. Moreover, it is threatening with a new 24-hour general strike. In this situation the party and state leadership has been receiving more and more letters and petitions demanding that an end be put to the manifestations of anarchy and that a determined stance be struck in the fight against counterrevolutionary forces which are trying to undermine the foundations of people's power. The days ahead in Poland will not be easy either. The counterrevolution has begun an offensive. For this reason a great deal will depend on the resolve of communists and all supporters of socialism in Poland, on how resolutely they stand up against this offensive.

CHNOUPEK ON BUCHAREST WARSAW MINISTERS' SESSION

AU041217 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Dec 81 pp 1, 7

[Report on interview given by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, in Bucharest on 2 December, to an unidentified CTK correspondent]

[Text] Yesterday, after the conclusion of the 2-day session of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs on the Warsaw Pact member states in Bucharest, a CTK correspondent asked CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek for an assessment of the session:

"The regular meeting of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Pact member states, which took place in Bucharest at the behest of the Political Consultative Committee, analyzed the state of talks on halting the feverish pursuit of armament and on disarmament, and assessed the development of the Madrid conference of participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe up to now," B. Chnoupek said by way of introduction.

"The highly constructive course and the overall outcome of the session reflect with absolute clarity the spirit of productive cooperation, firm friendship and warm comradely relations of characteristic of the indestructible alliance of the fraternal socialist countries in the Warsaw Pact. This fact also became apparent in the unanimous assessment of the present international situation, which has further deteriorated owing to the continuing activation of the most reactionary imperialist circles and their attempt to achieve military superiority. The Bucharest session confirmed the Warsaw Pact states' enhanced determination to even more energetically and offensively oppose the bellicose forces, precisely because international conditions have become more complicated, in the spirit of the program of peace for the eighties formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress, with which the fraternal socialist countries identify.

"I can thus state that the work we have done in Bucharest in implementing the tasks laid down by the agenda has been extraordinarily fruitful and useful. I am convinced that its positive influence on concrete everyday practices will surely prove to be a new contribution to a principled solution of the most topical problems of the present, connected with an improvement of the international atmosphere. The main thing is that the policy of detente 'draws its second breath' and that we finally achieve progress also in the area of disarmament."

The Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs further declared: "As regards the undoubtedly most burning problem of our epoch -- halting the arms race, and disarmament -- the session of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs unanimously pointed to the greatest present threat: The NATO decision to deploy new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe, the United States' decision to produce neutron weapons, and the new plan for extensive strategic armament.

"In this connection, we welcomed the new significant disarmament proposals of the USSR put forward by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev at the Soviet-West German talks last week. We expressed great appreciation for this Soviet program aimed at limiting nuclear arms in Europe to the lowest possible level. We fully endorsed this program and noted that it is essential to literally unblock all disarmament talks that are now obstructed, and to do everything for them to become productive at all levels -- starting with the SALT talks and the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armament in central Europe, down to the Geneva disarmament talks -- and to show an upward tendency. We also paid great attention to questions conncected with the preparation of the second speical UN General Assembly session on disarmament, which is to be held next June.

"We also assessed the course of discussion at the Madrid meeting up to now, and exchanged views on its positive conclusion. Our session unambiguously stated that it is necessary not to spare any efforts to reach the necessary decision in Madrid on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe; a conference whose convening was initiated by the Warsaw Pact states, which now some statesmen in the West not only forget but whose authorship they literally arrogate to themselves. As we also noted at the session of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, a significant contribution to convening such a conference is the Soviet Union's proposal to expand the zone to be affected by confidence-building measures in the military sphere, measures that were initiated by the Helsinki Conference. This proposal opens the path to convening the aforementioned all-European counference on military detente and disarmament. In order to fulfill all the exacting tasks collectively formulated at the Bucharest session, it is necessary to further strengthen the coordinated and united course of action on the international scene on the principles of socialist internationalism and to resolutely, actively and creatively assert the implementation of proposals that have become our joint platform -- in the interest of peace, in the interest of socialism" CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek said in conclusion of his interview with the CTK correspondent.

More on Bucharest Session

LD041148 Prague CTK in English 0805 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Prague, 4 Dec (CTK) -- In the present international situation, importance of cooperation and coordination between socialist countries in the struggle for peace and security of the world grows, the daily RUDE PRAVO said today on the recent session of the Warsaw Treaty countries' foreign ministers in Bucharest.

All theses about the possibility to achieve military superiority and win the arms race are unrealistic, are a senseless and hazardous illusion. The socialist countries are firmly convinced that there is no problem which could not be solved through negotiations, the paper emphasized.

The proposals presented by Lenoid Brezhnev in Bonn represent a serious and constructive basis for the Geneva talks between the Soviet Union and the United States. They correspond with the interests of the European nations, because they show the way towards the achievement of the goal that Europe be competely freed from nuclear arms -- both medium-range missiles and tactical weapons.

The Bucharest session was a demonstration of the persistent peace endeavour of the socialist countries. Even in the present complex international situation, it is possible to enhance trust between states. Like in the 1970's, the political dialogue can play a positive role again, and act as a means and a tool in detente and promotion of security in the world, the paper stressed.

COMMENTARY PLACES CIA BEHIND EMIGRE ACTIVITY

AU041146 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Dec 81 p 2

[Vaclav Dolezal commentary in the column "Notes": "Proved Guilty by Conversations"]

[Text] On Wednesday, Studio 7 of the Czechoslovak radio transmitted via the Hvezda broadcasting station its new documentary, "Conversations From the Other Side." Using documentary material, including sound recordings, it held up the mirror to the machinations of certain figures in the treacherous emigre circles. The first installment partly exposed to the general public the, so far concealed, backstage scenery in the case of the two French so-called tourists, whose task it was to bring to Czechoslovakia a large, secret consignment. You may recall that a CTK report informed the public about the matter on 7 May. The "tourists," or more precisely two stool-pigeons, carried inside their vehicle, quite illegally, means for financing persons engaged in subversive anti-state activity in Czechoslovakia. Apart from the funds, the vehicle also contained other consignments, all intended to reach specific addresses.

As was stated in the program, the French "tourists" vehicle was under the observation of a special agent up to the time it reached the Czechoslovak border; the agent, whose cover-name is "Postman" ["Postak"], was to confirm the that the vehicle had crossed the border. His "message of doom" ["jobova zvest"] created great consternation among the organizers of the action. The program named the figures in the background by name -- Tigrid, a CIA resident agent in Paris; Pelikan; Mlynar; and others. One of the emigre Pelikan's statements quoted is typical: He tried to make light of the apprehension of the French "tourists," who presented themselves as members of a Trotskyite organization. "It is better," he judged, "that it is attributed to the Trotskyites, than to the CIA..." He thus unambiguously confirmed who is in fact at the back of the entire matter, at the back of the entire subversive anti-Czechoslovak antistate action: the American espionage and subversive agency CIA. The emigre centers were merely a transmission belt, or executor, of the plan inspired and financed from overseas.

The documents quoted in the radio progam cogently proved this conclusion with the testimony of the emigres themselves. The program will be rebroadcast at 17:30 hours local time today by Prague radio.

Listeners have been promised that the program will be continued, and that it will include further sound recordings. Already the very first broadcast of "Conversations From the Other Side" has brought exceedingly conclusive guilt-proving testimony.

CHARTER 77 GROUP SEEKS AMNESTY FOR PRISONERS

NC051020 Paris AFP in English 0950 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Prague, 5 Dec (AFP) -- The Charter 77 human rights group has sent President Gustav Husak an open letter asking for an amnesty for all political prisoners for the Christmas holiday.

The letter, which reached Western journalistists here today, said such a measure would "not be perceived as a sign of weakness from the organs of power, but as an indication of the search for a solution to problems.

"(It would) improve the reputation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on the international scene and would constitute real support for its peace efforts," it added.

The letter, signed by spokesmen Vaclav Maly, Jaroslav Sabata, Bedrich Placak, and Milos Rejchrt, spoke of a deterioration in economic ecological, spiritual and moral areas.

It asked for "a new approach to the fundamental questions of man and society, the subordination of material well-being to moral values and the respect of the opinions of others."

Charter 77 was created to monitor Prague's application of the human rights agreements contained in the 1975 Helsinki accords.

VASIL BEJDA DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO USSR 5 DEC

LD051716 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] A delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, headed by Vasil Bejda, head of a Central Committee department, has ended its visit to the USSR. The members of the delegation acquainted themselves with the experience of Soviet communists in the implementation of a comprehensive approach to the organizations of ideological work.

The CPCZ delegation was received by Mikhail Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary.

STROUGAL RECEIVES AUSTRIAN COMMERCE MINISTER

LD042050 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, received in the Hrzan Palace in Prague today Josef Staribacher, Austrian minister of commerce, trade and forestry, who is currently on a visit to Czechoslovakia. They examined a broad spectrum of issues, in particular the intensification of economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Austria. They agreed in their assessment that, despite the good results achieved in this area in past years, alternative ways to increase the exchange of goods must be sought. In this connection they discussed the exploitation of opportunities for a more rapid expansion of cooperation in the manufacturing sector, and specialization and mutually advantageous cooperation on third markets. The discussion was attended by Bohumil Urban, federal minister of foreign trade, and Heinz Weinberger, the Austrian ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

CPCZ'S BENO RECEIVES SYRIAN DELEGATION 4 DEC

LD042232 Prague CTK in English 1934 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Prague, 4 Dec (CTK) -- Mikulas Beno, secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, received here Friday a delegation of the Syrian Arab Socialist Renaissance Party (Ba'th) led by (Salam Ali Yasene), deputy secretary of the Regional Committee [words indistinct] the organization department of the party in Suwaydiyah at the end of its studying stay in Czechoslovakia.

The delegation was getting acquainted with experience of the Czechoslovak Communist Party from its political-organizational and ideological-educational work in the realization of the conclusions of the 6th congress of the party.

The meeting, during which questions of (?cooperation between) the two parties was evaulated, took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

HUSAK, STROUGAL CONGRATULATE LAO COUNTERPARTS

AU031409 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Dec 81 pp 1,2

[CTK report: "Congratulations to Laos"]

[Text] Prague, 1 Dec (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent to Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], and to LPDR President Souphanouvong the following telegram, congratulating them on the occasion of the LPDR national day:

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the foundation of LPDR we are sending to you, the LPRP Central Committee and the fraternal Lao people warm comradely greetings and congratulations in the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, of the government and the people of the CSSR, and in our own name.

We in the CSSR sincerely rejoice over the results achieved by the brave Lao people under the leadership of the LPRP and in cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in building a new, socially just society, and in strengthening and defending the country's revolutionary accomplishments, independence and sovereignty against the attacks of international imperialism and Beijing hegemonists. We value the contribution of the LPDR to the common struggle for strengthening peace and the security of nations, and its endeavor for developing peaceful cooperation among the states of Southeast Asia.

We highly value the friendly relations and appreciate the results of the comradely and all-round cooperation between our fraternal parties and countries. We are convinced that these relations, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will continue -- in the spirit of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between our countries of February 1980 -- to successfully develop for the benefit of our nations and the unity and cohesion of the entire socialist community.

Dear comrades, we wish you and all Lao people from the bottom of our hearts many successes in implementing socialist transformations in your fatherland, in our common struggle for peace, socialism and progress throughout the world.

We wish to assure you that communists and all Czechoslovak working people will always firmly stand by your side in the struggle for a peaceable, socialist development of fraternal Laos.

TRADE MINISTRY ANNOUNCES NEW EXPORT REGULATIONS

LD061144 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Dec 81 p 2

[Text] CTK issued a report this morning in which the central custom administration announced that a Ministry of Foreign Trade decree rules that certain articles will either require permission to be exported or are prohibited from being exported. The decree comes into operation as from tomorrow, 5 December.

The following articles can be taken out of the country only on the basis of a permission of the customs office: rubber and canvas lilos and inflatable rubber boats; tents, sleeping bags, sports equipment, carpets, cut glass, china and porcelain, enamelled and aluminum kitchen utnesils, chandeliers, and plumbing, electrical and construction materials.

The following items are prohibited from being taken out from Czechoslovakia: foodstuffs of all kinds, including beverages, delicatessen foods and tropical fruit, with the exception of fruit grown in a mild climate and fresh vegetables, cigarettes and other tobacco products, all types of cotton fabrics, all kinds of plush and corduroy fabrics, knitted topwear, knitted underwear, cloth underweat, all types of infant and childrens' clothing, bed linen, hosiery, fur products including artificial furs, blankets, towels, tea towels, footwear, leather gloves, other leather goods, tools and trade and agricultural implements, stainless steel cutlery and kitchen utensils, gold and silverware, tires and inner tubes, spares for motor vehicles, soaps, washing powder and other detergents, feather and down products and antiques.

When issuing permits to export things to which the ban does not apply, one will also take into consideration with regard to foreigners the appropriate expenditure connected with their stay.

CPCZ PRESIDIUM APPROVES HUSAK-HONECKER TALKS

LD041428 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium acquainted itself at its session today with the course and the results of the friendly working meeting of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on 30 November and 1 December in Prague. The Presidium expressed its full approval of the conclusions of the talks in which also further leading party and state representatives from the two sides took part.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium stated with satisfaction that the relations between the CPCZ and the SED and between the CSSR and the GDR are developing successfully on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist and socialist internationalism principles, in agreement with the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between Czechoslovakia and the GDR of 3 October 1977, and with the conclusions of the 1979 Dresden summit meeting of the two countries.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium assessed the results of mutual cooperation achieved in most various areas of public life, the close cooperation of the two parties in all spheres. The Presidium stresses the strengthening of friendship and alliance between the CSSR and the GDR. The Presidium finds the current high standard of economic relations between the two states of particular importance. Effective coordination of economic plans and consistent broadening and deepening of specialization and cooperation in research and production is of foremost significance for the further successful development of economic relations between the two states.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium appreciates that the two sides again confirmed in the talks their determination to develop consistently these progressive forms of mutual cooperation also in the future.

The exchange of views on the topical issues of the current development in the world and the international workers' movement confirmed yet again that the two fraternal countries and parties are coordinated in their course of actions. As regards the issues of foreign policy and act in full unity with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium is convinced that the results of the meeting have created favorable conditions for further development of mutual cooperation between the CPCZ and the SED and between the CSSR and the GDR and that they will contribute to the deepening of the cooperation of socialist countries and to the strengthening of their ties and cooperation within the Warsaw Treaty and CEMA.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium set the relevant party and state bodies the task of elaborating and implementing the agreed conclusions of the meeting.

CPCZ'S NATIONAL-ECONOMY COMMISSION CONVENES

AU041131 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Dec 81 p 1

["Z"-signed report: "The CPCZ Central Committee Commission Convenes"]

[Text] Prague, 2 Dec -- The Wednesday session of the CPCZ Central Committee's National Economy Commission in Prague was chaired by Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary. The commission discussed the draft plan of the CSSR's economic and social development for 1982, and the draft bill on the CSSR's Seventh 5-Year Plan. During an extensive debate, the commission members expressed full support for the plans and aims of the CPCZ's economic policy for 1982 and the other years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan; and made a series of suggestions for the individual sectors of the national economy, aimed at increasing the effectiveness of production and the quality of work, at reducing the production requirements of raw materials and energy and at intensifying it, as well as at enhancing the effectiveness of management and control activity.

DAILY VIEWS PARTY ACTIVITIES, MEMBERS' TASKS

AU041632 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Dec 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Communists First"]

[Excerpts] We are in the period of the entire society's and, above all, our economy's transition to more intensive paths of development. The party can fulfill its role of initiator in adapting society to the intensive conditions only when it flexibly and with the necessary headstart and resolution also adapts to the new requirements the system of means, methods, approaches and mechanisms of applying its leading role in society. Communists must be the first to "retune" their activity to the higher degree of effectiveness. In other words, it is time to put an end to some elements of party activity connected with the period that has been overcome; it is time to seek and to adopt more intensive forms of political work.

In the first place it is necessary to stress the inevitablity of separating ourselves from the one-sided application of quantiative viewpoints inparty activity. The notion still prevails that the more points and pages a resolution has, the better it is; that the quality of ideological and educational work is best expressed in terms of the number of organized aktivs and meetings; and that the quality of economic and organizational work is best expressed in the adoption of ever new measures or consolidation programs.

Let us ponder, for example, whether at various party meetings we could not make do with fewer words. It is not the number of words that is relevant in this respect but the adoption of the valuable ability to express things in clear and simple terms, without hackneyed cliches and unnecessary dead weight.

One of the reasons we elect people from material production into various party bodies and commissions is that they should introduce to these bodies and commissions the problems, views and straightforward tone of the workplace -- the candor, the directness and the habit of calling a spade a spade that are characteristic of workers. However, after some time many of them lose this ability, adopt deep-rooted patterns of thought and begin to use stereotyped formulations. Yet the time when one could make do with the deep-rooted patterns is over once and for all. We are not at all concerned with merely making the vocabulary more colorful. The new conditions require a comprehensive system of intensive, modern thinking and its outward form, which is language. They require more profound knowledge about phenomena and the concentration of one's attention on their substance and causal connections, an understanding for realistic possibilities and the ability to consistently and accurately define tasks. What we need, instead of vague and abstract cliches, is Leninist matter-of-factness and directness and ardent partisan commitment.

The intensive paths of development place higher demands on every individual. Let us mention in the first place the need for resoluteness and a partisan fighting spirit. The problems we are facing are urgent, a fact that should also be reflected in the emphatic and uncompromising approach of communists to tasks. A ranking employee's lack of resolution should be regarded as the worst transgression, just as in the case of a military commander. And the hesitant, wavering ranking employee, the politically carefree communist, is, deplorably, a mass phenomenon in our country. Under conditions that made it possible to tolerate malpractices, mistakes and irresponsibility, to postpone the solution of urgent problems, to dodge conflicts and endlessly to make excuses, many of them in the past years became complacent, and self-satisfied. It must be frankly said that in the times that are coming, people with a "soft heart," who retreat before the first obstacle and only verbally brandish the word "exactingness" without using it as a criterion for their own work and without applying it as a demand on the work of those they supervise, will scarcely stand the test.

At the 4th CPCZ Central Committee Plenum, Comrade G. Husak warned us seriously against the danger of opportunism in practice, consisting in the fact that many comrades' general verbal approval of the line of the 16th congress is not manifested in their actual deeds. We must not become reconciled to this. Party resolutions must be regarded by every communist as a matter of the greatest significance and importance. Words and deeds must form a perfect whole. Resolutions that are fulfilled in a half-hearted manner or not at all and are automatically followed by the adoption of similar new resolutions signal grave breakdowns in the action ability of the entire party organization. With one's method of work thus burdened, one cannot speak about the adaptation of one's activity to intensive conditions.

Closely connected with this is the growing importance of the control of the resolution's fulfillment. The aim of this control must be remedy and help and not the endeavor to "catch someone redhanded" while committing a mistake. Shortcomings and weaknesses of every work must be exposed and shown without concealing anything; however, the purpose must not be to "crack down" on people but to look for solutions and to give support to those who seek a remedy. And those who do not guarantee an improvement of work, who do not learn from mistakes but commit grave mistakes systematically, must be set aside [dat na bok].

The new conditions markedly increase the importance of the party's cadre work. Suitable forms and methods have been established in this area in the postcrisis period. There is no need to look for something fundamentally new. A higher decgree of consistency in implementing the frequently formulated tasks will be sufficient. In selecting people for posts we must not lose sight of the class viewpoint. The age issue is also becoming increasingly urgent. Even though the party has more than once stressed the need to assess individually, from case to case, the question of until what age people should hold directing posts, the intensive paths of development are calling into the front lines younger, future-oriented and energetic people who are not burdened with nostalgic recollections of the good old times of the extensive stage. Also becoming apparent is the need to get rid of the idea that the party's leading role can be safeguarded by merely adopting new members and deploying them in all sectors. The party enjoys the trust and active support of millions of exemplary workers and honest people.

It is only necessary to take notice of them and to make them join the fulfillment of the tasks of party organizations. Party organizations should literally surround themselves with a multitude of such "communists who are not party members."

A new accent should also be given to the orientation of the party organizations' activity toward people. The proportion of the problems that are dealt with by party organizations should be changed, with the predominance of practical problems replaced by predominance of human problems. The importance of the overall atmosphere at workplaces is frequently discussed; however, it is rarely assessed as a political question that should be part of the program of party work. Do communists inspire the emergence of creative persons? Certainly, many serve as personal examples; there is also agitation and mass political work, yet individual political-educational work would be a more intensive form. A frank, sincere dialogue has a greater impact than a speech to a large collective. However, there are directors, nevertheless, who are captives in their own offices, do not show up at workplaces and do not seek a dialogue with workers. This is not a correct style of work. A closed circle becomes after some time empty and void and exhausts all inspiration. What is required is a "vertical penetration," the need to cultivate inspiring relations not only with one's equals but also with those who practically determine the results, who implement management's ideas.

The demand for top quality of all work also fully applies to the party's activity; it starts, in fact, with communists. Intensive conditions are, therefore, not a matter of the future for us but the challenging present.

DISTRICT COMMITTEES CONCLUDE SEMINAR IN PRAGUE

LD042222 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] A state-wide seminar of secretaries of the CPCZ district committees for political-organizational work ended in Prague today. The participants focussed their attention on unifying the course of action to be taken by all party bodies and organizations and on raising the effectiveness of their work and the activity of all communists in the realization of the economic and social development tasks. Mikulas Beno, secretary of the party's Central Committee, spoke about the big demands made of the party and the raising of its political-organizational influence and about the systematic utilization of the reliable forms and means of political work. He stressed that in the coming period the main issues will be that of creating prerequisites for party membership ensuring a membership base in the party of high quality and capable of acting and of creating an approach by communists to the implementation of the economic policy based on initiative.

Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, pointed out that the National Front and national committees are an important link between the party and the masses in combining creative forces for the fulfillment of social tasks and the further development of socialist democracy. As Comrade Jindrich Polednik said, social organizations and national committees can do a great deal to raise the quality of the socialist education of the working people and its effectiveness in meeting their multifaceted interests and requirements. The Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in particular has a significant role to play in the economic and social development of society and in increasing the working people's participation in management and decision-making.

The discussion at the seminar confirmed the essential need to intensify systematically the party's leading role and to improve the quality of the political-roganizational, ideological-educational and mass political work at all levels of the party's structure and in particular in primary organizations.

PEOPLE'S CHAMBER CONTINUES SESSION 4 DEC

LD041826 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0910 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Berlin, 4 Dec (ADN) -- The People's Chamber of the GDR continued its third session this morning. The deputies discussed the bill on the registration of births, marriages and deaths which was proposed by the minister of the interior, Friedrich Dickel, and the bill on the consular treaty between the GDR and Belgium which was proposed by the GDR minister of foreign affairs, Oskar Fischer.

The president of the People's Chamber, Horst Sindermann, called on Minister of Interior Friedrich Dickel to propose the bill on the registration of births, marriages and deaths.

Minister Dickel said that the bill met the recommendations of the 10th SED Congress for improving socialist law. The present law on the registration of births, marriages and deaths, which dates from 1956, no longer fully corresponds to the current level of social development. "First of all, the system of registration of births, marriages and deaths has the important task of ensuring the legal status of citizens through a legally correct documentation of birth, marriage and death. In performing this function, the state organs responsible for the system of registration of births, marriages and deaths actively contribute to guaranteeing socialist legality and to increasing legal security and the protection of citizens' interests," he said.

The minister said that because 99 percent of all births occur in the GDR's highly developed socialist health service, branch registry offices are to be opened in the state health service establishments. Opening branch registry offices at cemeteries would also make things much easier for the relatives of deceased persons.

One of the provisions contained in the bill makes it possible to perform marriages in places other than registry offices, especially in rooms authorized by the local assemblies -- such as imposing rooms in historical buildings, clubs and houses of culture and other suitable buildings, he said.

After Interior Minister Dickel had proposed the bill, Deputy Gisela Zepp approved it on behalf of the Constitution and Law Committee.

Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer then proposed the bill on the consular treaty between the GDR and Belgium.

He described the treaty as an expression of the efforts of the GDR Government, in the interests of the citizens, to place cooperation with states that had a different social system on a broad contractual basis through the conclusion of international agreements. Concluding this treaty again demonstrates, especially in the present aggravated and complicated international situation, the possibility and the viability of the policy of peaceful coexistence in relations between states with opposing social systems if those involved want such a policy.

It is not the confrontation being practiced by certain imperialist circles and not the slander campaign unleashed against socialism, but peaceful international relations based on equal and mutually advantageous cooperation that has a beneficial effect on relations between the states. Only this corresponds to the needs of the peoples, who want to go about their work in secure peace.

Oskar Fischer pointed out that the consular treaty extends the international agreements already signed with the Kingdom of Belgium -- agreements such as the long-term agreement on scientific, industrial and technical cooperation and the agreement on road traffic, air traffic, maritime shipping and health services -- to the additional important area of interstate relations. Part of the treaty is an exchange of letters in which both sides state that on the basis of each state's sovereign right to decide its state citizenship, the consular officials of the delegating state have the right of access to the citizens of their state.

The right to perform consular functions in such areas as the registration of births, marriages, deaths, notary affairs and shipping matters had also been agreed. This would help to form a stable basis for and to simplify cooperation in the most varied spheres. It would also facilitate future agreements between the two states that might become necessary.

Oskar Fischer said in conclusion that the negotiations with the Belgian side had been conducted in a spirit of mutual understanding and constructiveness. He also stressed that in the preamble both states supported the further development of friendly cooperation in the spirit of the requirements of the CSCE Final Act.

USSR LEADERS SEND THANKS FOR ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE

AU041853 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Dec 81 p 1

[ND report: "Thanks From USSR for Anniversary Wishes: USSR Party-State Leadership to GDR"]

[Text] The secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers have conveyed the following return message to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and to Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers:

Dear comrades:

Accept the heartfelt gratitude of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and USSR Council of Ministers and of the entire Soviet people for the cordial, friendly congratulations and wishes on the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

We share in the convictions expressed by you that the further deepening and expansion of the fraternal cooperation between our parties and states, which is based on the tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will enable the USSR and the GDR even more rapidly and successfully to advance on the road of building communism and socialism in our countries and to even more effectively collaborate in the international arena in the interest of eliminating the danger of a world war and the safeguarding of peace.

We wish you, the entire GDR people, from the bottom of the heart new great successes in implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress for the well-being of the socialist fatherland, on behalf of the triumph of the great ideals of communism.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev
N. Tikhonov

HONECKER RECEIVES LEADER OF BORDER TROOPS

AU041115 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Wednesday Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR National Defense Council, received Lt Gen Klaus-Dieter Baumgarten, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Border Troops, and Lt Gen Gerhard Lorenz, chief of the Political Administration of the Border Troops.

On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Border Troops, they conveyed the thanks of members of the Border Troops, on behalf of the GDR border soldiers, to the party under the leadership of which the Border Troops have developed into a reliable instrument of the worker-peasant power.

They thanked Erich Honecker especially cordially for his personal care and attention to the service and the living conditions of the Border Troop members. In their greetings address, the border soldiers assured the party, the workers class and the entire people of their guaranteeing the inviolability of the GDR state border under all conditions with a political sense of responsibility, determination and combat readiness at all times.

The general secretary expressed cordial thanks for the militant greetings, wished the GDR border troops further successes in their responsible service to secure the borders of our country, and expressed the conviction that they will honorably fulfill the class assignment set by the 10th party congress.

MIXED COMMISSION SIGNS AGREEMENT IN TUNIS

AU041849 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Dec 81 p 7

[ADN report: "Third Session of Mixed GDR-Tunesian Commission: Agreement on Joint Projects Signed"]

[Summary] Tunis (ADN) -- "The third session of the mixed GDR - Tunisian Commission ended in Tunis on Wednesday with the signing of an agreement which stipulates an approach to joint ventures. The two government delegations were headed by Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle and by Abdelaziz Lasram, Tunisian minister of the national economy,

"The sides noted a positive development of the economic relations between their respective countries. The GDR has in the past supplied in particular equipment for the phosphate industry and railroad cars, while Tunisia has supplied phosphate ore among other things. The Tunisian side expressed its appreciation for both the GDR's products and services.

"On the basis of its 1982-86 5-year plan, the Tunisian side explained planned development and investment projects for which the GDR's export industry could be accorded good opportunities for delivery of plants and individual equipment. This applies to the phosphate industry, transport, the power industry, machinebuilding, the metallurgical industry and to agriculture."

The GDR side stressed its interest in further expanding the mutually advantageous foreign trade relations with Tunisia, something both sides regard as an important contribution to the peaceful living together of peoples.

"Horst Soelle was received by Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali and met with several ministers." It was noted on that occasion that the relations between the two states have developed successfully and that "favorable prerequisites for prosperous international cooperation are only possible if there is peace."

MUECKENBERGER RECEIVES KPD DELEGATION 4 DEC

LD042146 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1645 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Berlin, 4 Dec (ADN) -- Erich Mueckenberger, Politburo member and chairman of the SED Central Committee Central Paety Control Commission, today received a delegation headed by Otto Hans, chairman of the Central Arbitration Commission of the Communist Party of Germany [KPD]. The delegation is on a study trip to the GDR.

During the talk, which took place in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere, Erich Mueckenberger explained on the basis of the third SED Central Committee session how the GDR working class and population are fighting to realize the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress under the leadership of the party.

In this connection Erich Mueckenberger explained the laws, passed at the most recent People's Chamber session, on the 5-year plan the the 1982 plan documents.

The head of the KPD delegation reported on the impressions of the delegation during its stay in the GDR and spoke about the tasks of his party in its struggle for peace and democracy in the FRG.

NAUMANN ADDRESSES CUBAN SOLIDARITY MEETING

LD042132 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Excerpts] In the Berlin cable factory "Kabelwerk Oberspree" this morning there was a solidarity meeting at which hundreds of the factory's workers protested against the U.S. threats of aggression against socialist Cuba. Here is report from Rainer Schramm:

[Begin recording] [Schramm] Thousands of workers gathered to welcome Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk Executive of the SED, and at his side Julio Garacia member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the GDR, who was cordially welcomed by Lothar Witt, first secretary of the Berlin-Koerpenick Kreis Executive of the SED.

In his speech, Konrad Naumann praised the role of socialist Cuba in the revolutionary development of Latin America and noted that, since the very beginning of the first socialist state on the American continent, U.S. imperialism has tried time and again to turn back the wheel of history. Among other things he said:

[Naumann] Thus they cunningly and brutally try to inflict decisive blows against the liberation movements in Nicaragua and on the Antilles island of Grenada, as well as the people's liberation movement in El Salvador and Guatemala. Nowwhere does U.S. imperialism flinch from doing what it can to harm Cuba, to stifle this beacon of socialism on the American continent. Let us say it here unequivocally and consistently: Cuba is never alone, all socialist states, with the Soviet Union at their head, stand reliably, vigilantly and for ever at the side of Cuba.

At this time of grave threat to sovereign Cuba and the revolutionary achievements of all the peoples in the Carribean and Central America, tens of thousands of citizens of the GDR declare their unshakeable solidarity with the heroic Cuban people. In a mass movement of international stolidarity with threatened Cuba, people of different opinions and views are uniting worldwide in the appeal: an end to the aggressive pOlicy of U.S. imperialism against sovereign, independent Cuba, and against all independent states. From the city of Berlin, a city of peace, we greet the workers of Cuba, who are united and ready to make any sacrifice in following the course of the main task set by the second congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, the unity of production and defense. [end recording]

HONECKER GREETS 17th NORWEGIAN CP CONGRESS

LD041114 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0315 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Berlin, 4 Dec (ADN) -- With its active work for the creation of a nuclear weapon-free zone in northern Europe and against the establishment of NATO bases in Norway, the Norwegian Communist Party is continuing its traditions on the struggle for peace and national independence and against war and militarism. This is stated in a greetings address to the 17th Congress of the Norwegian Communist Party from the SED Central Committee, signed by General Secretary of the Central Committee Erich Honecker.

The address says: "In the firm conviction that safeguarding peace is the key question for mankind, our parties are fighting against the confrontation and arms drive policy of the United States and NATO and for the continuation of the process of detente and for a turn toward disarmament. The growing peace movement is an expression of the will of the peoples to put a stop to the arms race."

The SED shares the opinion of the Norwegian Communist Party that, faced with an aggravation of the international class struggle, consolidation of unity of action of the communist and workers' parties and their cooperation with other revolutionary and antiimperialist forces is growing in importance.

NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO LAOTIAN LEADERS

AU031354 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Dec 81 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, have sent the following telegram to Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, in Vientiane:

Dear Comrades! On the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the Lao People's Democratic Republic we convey to you, the LPRP Central Committee, the Government and the people of the Lao People's Democratic Republic most cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the GDR people, as well as on our own behalf.

The foundation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic has opened up a new era in the history of the Lao people. Under the leadership of the LPRP the working people of the Lao People's Democratic Republic have achieved important successes in overcoming the consequences of imperialist aggression and in creating the foundations of socialism. On this we congratulate you and the entire fraternal Lao people most cordially.

The Lao People's Democratic Republic is making an important contribution in the struggle for detente in Southeast Asis, the creation of a zone of peace, stability and cooperation in this region. As an active factor of peace the Lao People's Democratic Republic has gained high international regard.

Since the founding of the Lao People's Democratic Republic friendship and fraternal cooperation between our two parties, states and peoples have continuously developed. Be assured that the GDR will also in future undertake every effort to deepen and expand the friendly relations between the GDR and the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the benefit of our two peoples. The GDR stands in solidarity at the side of the fraternal Lao people in developing the country and protecting its achievements.

We wish you, dear comrades, further success, best health and creative vigor in your responsible work.

HEINZ HOFFMANN PRAISES WORK OF BORDER TROOPS

LD010006 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Today a festive meeting of the Ministry of National Defense took place on the occasion of the 35th anniversary tomorrow of the GDR Border Troops. Our reporter is Bernd Reimer:

When I look at the Presidium of this meeting from where I am sitting, then I am looking at the representatives of those forces which have secured peace for all of us in the last three decades.

At the rostrum is member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and national defense minister, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann. We will hear part his speech in a minute. Along with the defense minister, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of state security, Army Gen Erich Mielke, and the deputy minister of national defense and head of the GDR Border Troops, Lt Gen Klaus-Dieter Baumagarten, were cordially welcomed with applause by those present.

The salute was also for: the deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Dr Herbert Weiz; member of the GDR Council of Ministers, Col Gen Friedrich Dickel -- the interior minister and chief of the German People's Police; the commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, Army Gen Mikhail Zaytsev; the representative of the Commander in Chief of the United Forces of the Warsaw Pact in the National People's Army, Army Gen Ivan Shavrov; and member of Military Council and chief of Political Administration of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, Col Gen Ivan Gubin.

All of them -- perhaps dear listeners, I should also mention the voluntary border helpers and the former border troops now in the reserve -- have earned the gratitude of our people and the state leadership at this hour. This is expressed in the address of Army Gen Hoffmann, given on behalf of the SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council and the National Defense Council, Erich Honecker.

[Begin Hoffmann recording] All of you, the old and the young ones, have made sure often enough in these years, often at the risk of your lives, that our workers in the town and country could pursue their work in peace and that our mothers and fathers needed to have no fear for the lives of their children. And tomorrow, too, on the day of honor of the Border Troops, the comrades on the Baltic coast, on the Elbe, in the Harz Mountains, in Berlin, on the [words indistinct] and the Spree and on the banks of Oder do their duty regardless of the weather; for order and security on our borders is their first concern because peaceful socialist construction in our country, the happiness of their wives, children, parents and brothers and sisters is close to their heart. This complete agreement on personal attitude and social necessity by the members of our border troops has its foundation in socialism, in the character of our workers' and peasants' state. and in the intelligent and far-sighted policy -- aimed at the good of the people -- of our Marxist-Leninist party. Comrade Erich Honecker characterized this at the third session of the SED Central Committee in the words: "The domestic and foreign policy of our party corresponds most deeply to the interests of our people and serves in all respects the securing of peace and the improvement of the material and cultural life."

These aims have been the main content of the policy of our party right from the beginning. For this reason the special concern and attention of our party was directed right from the beginning at the reliable protection of our borders.

Battle-steeled communists, practiced in the class struggles of the Weimar Republic, in the trenches of Spain, or in the ranks of the Red Army, helped in establishing the German Border Police on the decision of the party leadership. They took over the leadership of the border units as commanders or political workers and later, too, by their personnel example had a hand in deciding on and securing the leading role of our party and in securing the unity of political and military leadership. [end recording]

This was part of the speech by our defense minister. After the address, according to the program, a letter of greetings from the SED Central Committee to the Border Troops will be read out, and the members of the Border Troops gathered here will then express their willingness to protect the border in a letter to Erich Honecker.

Order of the Day

LD011026 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0400 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Berlin, 1 Dec (ADN) -- An order of the day to mark the 35th anniversary of the Border Troops, issued by GDR Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffman, states that the GDR Border Troops have always honorably fulfilled their class mission over the past 3 and 1/2 decades.

The order also says: "You have constantly ensured that the state borders of the GDR are well safeguarded. You have thus always proved to be a reliable instrument of our workers' and peasants' power."

The working people and the soldiers will remember with gratitude and with firm determination the members of the Border Troops who, in loyal execution of their duty, were killed by the bullets of a treacherous enemy. True to their oath, members of the Border Troops reaffirm their promise to the party of the working class and to the people of the GDR to accomplish the class mission of protecting the state borders responsibly and honorably under all conditions.

CHRISTIAN PEACE CONFERENCE OPPOSES ZERO OPTION

AU252059 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Nov 81 p 2

[ADN report: "Theologians Against Reagan's Trick: Regional Meeting of Christian Peace Conference"]

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- "The profound and serious concern about preserving peace is decisive for the deliberations of collaborators and friends of the Christian Peace Conference [CFK] in the GDR which opened in Berlin on Monday. The regional conference is being held under the slogan 'Chances for Peace in View of the Danger of War Today' and it will elect a new regional committee."

In their contributions to the discussion, parsons and theologians opposed the U.S. policy of intensified armament and denounced the most recent propaganda maneuvers of the Reagan administration. CFK Vice President Prof Dr Gerhard Bassarak (Berlin) stressed that peace-making requires more than a mere peaceful mind. It is important to do something.

Parson Ilsergret Fink of Berlin, Parson Jan Laser of Koenigswartha and Parson Friederike Schulze of Oranienbrug agreed that in the interest of preventing a nuclear inferno, people of various creeds and concepts in the world must cooperate.

Parson Hans-Joachim Oeffler of Kaiserslautern in the FRG, who had attended the second forum of the Krefeld initiative over the weekend, stated to the applauding audience that "time is short and we can no longer afford the luxury of praying for peace without struggling for peace."

Prof Dr Karl-Heinz Bernhardt of Berlin also welcomed a delegation from Angola headed by Daniel (Ntoni Nzinga), secretary general of the Council of Evangelical Churches in Angola, as well as guests from the CSSR, the Polish People's Republic, the FRG, Holland and from West Berlin.

Declaration Adopted

AU271518 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The annual meeting of the Christian Peace Conference in the GDR assessed the striving of the U.S. governing forces for nuclear superiority as the main cause for the endangering of peace.

In a declaration which was unanimously adopted in Berlin on Tuesday the parsons, theologians and laymen condemn the order for producing the neutron weapon, the Brussels NATO missiles decision of December 1979 and the so-called zero option of Reagan.

By referring to the current aggravation of the international situation the participants of the regional conference of the Christian Peace Conference welcome the forthcoming negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States. They recall that historic experience shows that the powerful support of the peace movement by all the peoples for the negotiations is necessary.

As part of the peace movement the body supports "the moratorium proposed by the Soviet Union regarding the deployment of new medium-range missiles in all Europe, and nuclear-free zones and confidence-building measures on our continent."

The staff members and friends of the worldwide peace movement of the church declare they will struggle together with all peace forces in Western Europe and in the United States "that instead of NATO's long-term program there will be a long-term peace program."

The meeting elected a new regional committee of 20 members for the next 4 years. Its chairman will again be Karl-Heinz Bernhardt, theology professor in Berlin, and its secretary again Carl Ordnung.

BRIEFS

FDJ DELEGATION IN FRG -- At the invitation of the Federal Executive Committee of the Young Democrats a delegation of the FDJ Central Council headed by Gerd Schulz, secretary of the Central Council, was in the FRG. In talks with Werner Lutz, chairman of the Young Democrats, and other functionaries of the organization, agreement was expressed that there is nothing more important for youth organizations of states with different social systems than to contribute to maintaining peace. Both sides support constructive negotiations on armament limitation and disarmament based on the principle of equality and equal security. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Dec 81 p 5 AU]

BTITISH PEACE MOVEMENT -- From 23 to 27 November a delegation of leading representatives of the British peace movement "Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament" stayed in the GDR at the invitation of the GDR Peace Council. The delegation which was headed by Monsignor Bruce Kent met with Guenther Drefahl, president of the GDR Peace Council, and other representatives of the GDR Peace Council for an open exchange of experiences and views. They agreed on strengthening the joint and parallel activities for preventing a nuclear world war and on supporting the forthcoming negotiations between the USSR and the United States. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28-29 Nov 81 p 2 AU]

ROMANIAN YOUTH DELEGATION -- The delegation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Union of Communist Youth which is currently staying in the GDR and is headed by its first secretary, Pantelimon Gavanescu, visited the Frankfurt (Oder) Bezirk. The guests were received by Jochen Hertwig, first secretary of the SED Frankfurt Bezirk leadership, and acquainted themselves with the share of the youth in solving important national economic tasks. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Dec 81 p 2 AU]

TRADE WITH NEW ZEALAND -- The joint GDR-New Zealand Government Commission held its first joint meeting in Wellington. At the meeting it was stated that the trade and economic relations have developed positively since the signing of the trade agreement between the GDR and New Zealand in 1978. Both sides agreed that there are good conditions for expanding trade and industrial and technological cooperation in the coming years. During his visit Christian Meyer, head of the GDR delegation and main department chief in the GDR Ministry of Foreign Trade, had talks with B.E. Talboys, minister of foreign affairs and overseas trade. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Nov 81 p 7 AU]

USSR'S TIKHONOV ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT 7 DEC

LD071146 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] The Soviet premier has arrived in Budapest. Nikolay Tikhonov was met at Ferihegy Airport by Premier Gyorgy Lazar and several members of the government. Also present were the Soviet ambassador to Hungary, Soviet citizens living in Hungary, Colonel General Silchenko, representative in Hungary of the Joint Command of the Warsaw Pact Armed Forces, and the commanding officer of the Southern Group of Soviet Forces temporarily stationed in Hungary. The ceremonial reception ended with a parade by the guard of honor. Afterward, the Soviet premier and his entourage, accompanied by their hosts, were driven to their accommodation."

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV THANK LEADERS FOR GREETINGS

LD051800 Budapest MTI in English 1014 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Budapest, 4 dec (MTI) -- Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Soviet Supreme Soviet's Presidium, and Prime Minister Nikolay Tikhonov have cabled their thanks to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, President Pal Losonczi and Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar for their greetings and good wishes sent on the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

CZINEGE RETURNS FROM MOSCOW WARSAW PACT MEETING

LD051463 Budapest MTI in English 1010 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Budapest, 4 Dec (MTI) -- The Warsaw Treaty countries' Defence Ministers' Committee held its annual meeting in Moscow between 1 and 4 December. Chaired by Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, Soviet defence minister, the meeting was attended by the Warsaw Treaty defence ministers, the commander-in-chief of the United Forces and the chief of staff of the United Armed Forces.

The participants discussed topical issues in the activities of the United Armed Forces and adopted appropriate resolutions. The meeting went off in a businesslike atmosphere, in the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding.

The members of the committee were received by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU, president of the Soviet Supreme Soviet. During the reception they discussed issues in military cooperation within the Warsaw Treaty. Leonid Brezhnew wished the committee members success in enhancing the defence capabilities of the Warsaw Treaty countries.

Army General Lajos Czinege, Hungarian defence minister, returned home from Moscow today.

ROSKA VIEWS BUCHAREST WARSAW PACT MEETING

LD052000 Budapest MTI in English 1702 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Budapest, 5 Dec (MTI) -- In a statement for Saturday's NEPSZABADSAG, Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Istvan Roska spoke of the Bucharest meeting of Warsaw Treaty foreign ministers. Excerpts:

"It was not by chance that the foreign ministers discussed disarmament and European security. Disarmament talks have come to a standstill: No substantive progress occurred in 1980 or 1981 in curbing armament. On the contrary, extremist imperialist circles have started spurring the arms race.

"The socialist community's recommendations on halting the arms race, strengthening international security and restoring mutual confidence have not gained appropriate reaction. Needless to prove that it has spoiled international climate and righteously worries the international public. With that in mind did the foreign ministers define the agenda of their latest meeting."

Of the problems raised in the communique, he said: "The interest of the socialist community, the Warsaw Treaty members and the peoples of the world dictates that the danger of nuclear war be lessened and the level of the two systems' military opposition be reduced under the principle of equal security. That is why socialist diplomats see the curbing of the arms race as their first priority, as it is clear from the communique."

Of disarmament and arms control he said: "Today the most urgent and, at the same time, most involved among the problems of arms control and disarmament is the averting of the U.S. mid-range nuclear missiles' installation in Western Europe. The NATO decision on the new U.S. mid-range nuclear missiles' West-European deployment aims at tilting the present military balance, which would increase the danger of war. It is in the vital interest of the peoples of Europe to prevent the realization of the NATO decision and avert the consequences that are harmful to the peoples."

Of the Geneva talks he said: "The Warsaw Treaty states expect the talks to strengthen international security by simultaneously lowering the European nuclear level of armament. That goal is attainable if both sides recognize and implement the principle of equality and equal security."

Of the "zero option," proposed by the U.S. he said: "From what we know of this recommendation we conclude that the U.S. seeks unilateral advantages. She would like the Soviet Union to destroy her missiles, yet the U.S. is silent over France's and Britain's nuclear arms and apparently rules out the destruction of her own forward-based nuclear devices. The Warsaw Treaty states' response to this sham 'zero option' is a genuine 'zero option'; the discussants should consider Europe's all mid-range nuclear devices, including the land- and sea-based missiles and nuclear arms carrying aircraft."

Evaluating Leonid Brezhnev's Bonn moratorium proposals, he said: "Observance of the moratorium would improve the Geneva talks' climate and would help reach the lower level of armament on which the Soviet Union and the U.S. could agree in the Geneva talks." He recalled the foreign ministers' latest stance on ultimately turning Europe entirely nuclear-free. "That would be the real and sought-for 'zero option' for the European peoples.

"It would be of major importance in the current international situation if the Madrid meeting came to a successful conclusion. That would facilitate progress in implementing the Helsinki Final Act, help sustain the process of detente and improve inter-state relations. Weighing the not yet satisfactory results of the Madrid meeting, the foreign ministers hailed the Soviet approach that had helped near the stand. The Warsaw Treaty states wish a successful conclusion for the Madrid meeting, whose key indication would be agreement on convening a European military detente and disarmament conference."

Asked how Hungarian diplomats strive to implement the policy coordinated in the foreign ministers' recent meeting, he said: "Together with the other member states we say that, involved and difficult as the international situation is, the international tensions can be defused. That presupposes inter-state partnership and dialogue. Modest as our means are, we are present at all forums where there is room for action toward peace, international security, the strengthening of mutual confidence, and the expansion of the political, economic, cultural and other relations of the states," Istvan Roska, Hungarian deputy foreign minister said in conclusion.

RACZ SPEAKS ON SECURITY TO UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LD041200 Budapest MTI in English 0627 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] New York, 3 Dec (MTI) -- Ambassador Pal Racz, Hungary's permanent representative of the United Nations, has made a contribution at the General Assembly's political committee during its debate on the implementation of a dowaration [as received] adopted in 1970 to enhance international security.

The diplomat recalled the positive international developments of the first half of the seventies and simultaneously established that the present international atmosphere gives cause for serious concern. Joint efforts are needed to hinder the catastrophe the world (?faces). Soviet-American dialogue has an outstanding importance in tackling international problems, said Pal Racz welcoming the endeavours aimed at developing relations between the Governments of the Soviet Union and the United States.

The Hungarian ambassador went on to mention that every country must take an active role in advancing the cause of international security. Referring to Hungary's stand on concrete international questions, he reminded that his country supports every disarmament initiative and at once demands an immediate cessation to the use of force and the threat to use force.

"Hungary strives for wide-ranging relations with every state which reciprocates such endeavours. It is convinced that the expansion and development of these links marks a contribution to the cause of international peace and security," emphasized the Hungarian representative.

REPORTAGE ON CYPRUS PRESIDENT'S VISIT 27-30 NOV

Dinner Toasts Reported

LD281156 Budapest MTI in English 1035 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 27 Nov (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and his wife gave a dinner in honour of Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus, and his wife. At the gala dinner, attended by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and several representatives of Hungary's state and political life, as well as the members of the Cypriot negotiating party, the two heads of states delivered toasts.

Pal Losonczi expressed his conviction that the Budapest talks considerably contributed to strengthening Hungarian-Cypriot relations and friendship, as well as developing mutual cooperation. "We highly appreciate all efforts for maintaining peace, friendship between nations, and for peaceful and mutually beneficial cooperation between countries of diverse social systems," said Pal Losonczi, and he pointed out with satisfaction that Cyprus had played an active part in the community of non-aligned countries since the beginning of the movement.

Pal Losonczi pointed out that, despite the diverse social systems of the two countries, the stands of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Republic of Cyprus are identical or similar in international issues of basic importance. Both countries' foreign policies are inspired by the same motives. It offers a basis for favourable developing friendly relations between the two countries which are mutually beneficial for both nations.

Pal Losonczi assured President Kiprianou of the solidarity of the people of Hungarian People's Republic with the Republic of Cyprus. Hungary takes a firm stand for a just settlement of the Cyprus issue as soon as possible, the independence of Cyprus, her territorial integrity and a respect for her non-aligned policy in accordance with the UN resolutions.

In his toast, Spiros Kiprianou stressed that Cypriots' main effort was aimed at making their home the island of lasting peace. It can be achieved only by assuring the sovereignty, independence of the country and the policy of nonalignment of the country. All this can contribute to the cause of international peace and security.

Speaking about international issues, Kiprianou stated that all efforts should be taken for checking the arms race, establishing the conditions of real detente and a peaceful settlement of international problems. He attached great importance to the renewed Soviet-U.S. talks in the near future. He expressed his opinion that, despite difficulties, the Madrid meeting will have results. He welcomed the steps for declaring any territories, for example, the Balkan or the Mediterranean, free of nuclear armament, promoting the process towards universal disarmament.

Kadar Meeting; Accords Signed

LD301140 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, received this morning Spiros Kiprianou, president of Cyprus. At the cordial meeting, which was attended also by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, they discussed topical questions of international life, particularly the strengthening of European security and cooperation.

As a result of the Hungarian-Cypriot talks, several agreements were signed this morning. Agreement was reached on eliminating dual taxation; this makes it possible for enterprises operating in each other's countries to pay taxes only in the mother country. Hungary has concluded agreements of this sort with Italy, France and the FRG to date.

The first agreement between Hungary and Cyprus concerning legal aid was also signed this morning. This regulates cooperation between the judicial authorities of the two countries in civil, family and criminal law cases. As a further result of the talks the requirement for visas has been abolished in the case of diplomatic and service travel.

Kiprianou Departure Interview

LD011450 Budapest in Hungarian to Europe 2000 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] Cypriot President Kiprianou left Budapest late this afternoon. Shortly before his departure for the airport he gave an interview to the staff member of our radio about the results of the talks, and he had the following to say:

I may say that our discussions were good from every point of view. The present assumption of relations has laid the foundations for closer, more fruitful cooperation in every sphere.

Our discussions were held in a very friendly, frank atmosphere, and I found the Hungarian Government extremely interested with regard to the Cyprus issue. The government leaders expressed their opinion that the issue has to be resolved on the basis of non-alignment and sovereignty, in the spirit of the UN resolutions. I am convinced, the president said, that the Cypriot people are living in the most critical phase of its history and this kind of solidarity, which we experienced in the course of our talks in Hungary, is a great help to us, also in the interest of our winning wider international support.

In answer to the question whether the changes in Greece will have an effect on the solution of the Cyprus issue, Kiprianou said that he has already had talks with Papandreou, and that they were in full agreement with regard to the handling of the issue.

Our standpoints were identical for, the Cypriot president said, Mr Papandreou will conduct a dynamic policy. We consider Greece an important support in the Cyprus issue. In the near future, to be precise, this week, I myself will have a discussion with the UN general secretary and, reviewing the existing settlement plans, one of our most important objectives will be how and in what way Turkey can be persuaded to give up the division of the island.

In addition to this, in the knowledge of its strategic importance, Cyprus is intent to ensure with all its strength and every possible means that mankind avoids a nuclear war. But for all this detente is necessary, the Cypriot president said, followed by disarmament, and Cyprus is also working toward this, using all its power.

Report on Departure

LD301924 Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 30 Nov (MTI) -- Spiros Kiprianou and his suite left Budapest on Monday afternoon.

The high-ranking visitor and his entourage were given a ceremonial send-off at the Lajos Kossuth Square where a ceremonial battalion of the Hungarian People's Army lined up. Those present at the farewell ceremony included President Pal Losonczi, Mme. Losonczi, Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, Janos Peter, vice-president of the National Assembly, Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council, and several leading personalities of Hungary's political, economic and cultural life. After the ceremonial farewell, Spiros Kiprianou, accompanied by Pal Losonczi, drove in a convoy to the Ferihegy Airport where the visitors and hosts bid cordial farewell to each other.

Joint Communique

AU031403 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 1 Dec 81 p 4

[Joint communique on Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou's visit to Hungary 27-30 November]

[Text] At the invitation of Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus, paid an official visit to the Hungarian People's Republic from 27 to 30 November 1981.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, met and had an exchange of views, held in a friendly atmosphere, with Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus.

At talks conducted in a very cordial atmosphere and in a spirit of mutual understanding, Presidential Council Chairman Pal Losonczi and Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou reviewed the position of Hungarian-Cypriot relations, examined further possibilities for expanding friendly cooperation between the two countries, and exchanged views on a few important international issues.

The sides concluded with satisfaction that relations are developing gratifyingly between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Republic of Cyprus. They reaffirmed their resolve to continue striving to intensify bilateral relations and further expand mutually beneficial cooperation. They agreed that high-level meetings are successfully contributing to the cause of peace and detente.

They emphasized in concert that there are still considerable possiblities for developing economic relations, including joint industrial and technological ventures, and the need to mutually strive to exploit these possibilities, advantageous for both sides. They positively appraised the results attained thus far in cultural and scientific cooperation between the two countries, as well as the development manifest in the area of tourism. They expressed their willingness to further expand cooperation in these areas.

A Hungarian-Cypriot civil and criminal legal aid agreement, as well as an agreement on preventing dual taxation, were signed on the occasion of the visit. Through exchanging notes, it was agreed to abolish mandatory visas for diplomatic and service passports.

In exchanging views on international issues, the two presidents concluded that their views are identical or close to one another on numerous fundamental issues. They expressed their concern over the deterioration of the international situation.

The sides stressed their countries' determination to support all efforts aimed at preserving detente and the fact that they oppose the arms race. They condemned the intensification of international tension and the revival of the cold war.

The sides agreed that, in the present international situation fraught with conflicts, an active conduct of all peace-loving forces is indispensable to avert the danger of war, restrain the arms race and safeguard and deepen the achievements of detente. They adopted a resolute position in favor of liquidating the various tension points through negotiations.

They declared that they will continue to firmly support any initiative and endeavor aimed at preserving peace, strengthening friendship among peoples, developing mutually beneficial cooperation among countries with different social systems, and securing disarmament based on equal security. They reaffirmed that they will come out resolutely in favor of extending detente to the military area.

They expressed the hope that the Madrid meeting will be successfully concluded and substantive resolutions will be passed that, in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act, will strengthen European security and develop cooperation among the participating countries. Accordingly, they support safeguarding the process of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, including convening a conference devoted to European military detente and disarmament.

The sides welcomed the New York meeting between the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and the United States, and the agreement that the foreign ministers of the two great powers will hold another meeting at the beginning of 1982. They expressed the hope that the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear weapons that began on 30 November in Geneva will lead to specific results as soon as possible.

Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou informed Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, about the latest developments in the Cyprus issue. The two leaders expressed concern that there is no progress being made in the efforts aimed at achieving a just and lasting solution of the problem. The sides expressed their regret that UN resolutions and the content of the nonaligned countries' statements pertaining to Cyprus have not yet been implemented. The sides called for implementation of the above resolutions as soon as possible and a cessation of any military intervention on Cyprus.

Presidential Council Chairman Pal Losonczi and President Spiros Kiprianou are of the opinion that a just and lasting solution benefiting the people of Cyprus as a whole is to be sought only in conformity with the UN resolutions pertaining to the Cyprus issue and the Helsinki Final Act, and on the basis of the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus and observance of all Cypriots' human rights and fundamental rights to freedom.

They expressed the conviction that the time has come for convening an international conference within the framework of the United Nations that would open the path for a peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem. The two leaders stressed that completely demilitarizing and disarming Cyprus would serve not only the interests of the people of the island country, but also the cause of stability, security and peace in the sensitive southern Mediterranean area.

Presidential Council Chairman Pal Losonczi reaffirmed that, as in the past, the Hungarian People's Republic will support efforts by the government and the poeple of Cyprus, as well as any other efforts aimed at a just peaceful and lasting solution to the problem.

The sides paid tribute to the role played by the Nonaligned Movement in international life. In this connection, the Hungarian side expressed its recognition of the activity conducted by the Republic of Cyprus among the countries pursuing a nonaligned policy to strengthen international peace and security.

Both sides regard as important and firmly support the initiatives aimed at creating nuclear-free and peace zones in various areas of the world. Consistent with the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act, they feel that realization of the initiatives to turn the Balkans and Mediterranean area into a peace zone devoid of nuclear weapons would be a significant contribution to peace and security on our continent.

The sides expressed concern over developments in the Middle East. They condemned attempts and endeavors to intervene in the domestic affairs of Arab countires, and armed threats against some countries in the area.

They declared that withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 is indispensable for a comprehensive and just settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. They are of the opinion that, as a result of negotiations conducted with the direct participation of all interested sides -- including the PLO, the sole legitimate rights of the Palestinian people must be enforced, including the right to establish an independent Palestinian state, and the security and sovereignty of all countries of the area must be guaranteed.

Both sides expressed the conviction that all peoples have the inalienable right to decide their destiny without intervention from outside and to determine the path of their social and economic development themselves. Accordingly, they firmly support the efforts aimed, in the spirit of equality and mutual advantage, at transforming international economic relations on just and democratic foundations and establishing a new international economic order.

Both negotiating partners expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks conducted during the visit of the president of the Republic of Cyprus. President Spiros Kiprianou's visit and talks in Hungary have effectively contributed to an intensification of relations between the two countries, and served well efforts to consolidate peace and security.

Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus, invited Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, to pay a visit to Cyprus. Pal Losonczi accepted the invitation with thanks. The time of the visit will be set through diplomatic channels later.

LEADERS' MESSAGE ON LAO NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU031459 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] On the occasion of the national holiday of Laos, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, sent the following greetings message to Vientiane to Kaysone Phomvihan, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and chairman of the Supreme People's Council:

Dear comrades: On the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, we send you, the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the Government and Supreme People's Council of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Lao people fraternal greetings on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council, Council of Ministers and National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic and the entire Hungarian people. We look with sincere respect on the significant achievements and results you have attained in defending and developing the people's power, improving economic life and laying the foundations of socialism.

We are highly satisfied that friendship and cooperation are strengthening between parties, countries and peoples, and our relations are expanding in the spirit of the agreements that have been concluded and on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. All that benefits our peoples and the common cause of socialism and peace.

We highly value and support the constructive efforts made by the Lao People's Democratic Republic toward peace and stability in Southeast Asia and cooperation among the countries of the area. We can assure you that in future, as before, the Lao people can rely on the Hungarian people's solidarity in defending their country's independence and their work of socialist construction.

On the occasion of your national holiday, from our hearts we wish you and the fraternal Lao people further successes in socialist construction and your activity for peace and social progress.

LEADERS GREET FINNISH OFFICIALS ON NATIONAL DAY

LD051758 Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Budapest, 5 December (MTI) -- Hungarian President Pal Losonczi cabled his felicitations to President Urho Kekkonen of Finland and Acting President Mauno Koivisto on the Finnish national day. Premier Gyorgy Lazar cabled his good wishes to Acting Premier Eino Uusitalo, while Speaker of Parliament Antal Apro greeted by cable Speaker of Parliament Johannes Virolainen.

MTI REPORTS ON 4 DEC PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

LD042226 Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Budapest, 4 Dec (MTI) -- The officials of the parliament, the chairmen of the standing committees and leaders of the teams of country representatives Friday met for a conference in parliament building. Attended also by Istvan Sarlos, member of the MSZMP Political Committee and secretary-general of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, the meeting heard a briefing by Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, about preparations for the winter session of parliament. Then Finance Minister Istvan Hetenyi outlined the draft of the 1982 budget of the Hungarian People's Republic. Janos Hoos, undersecretary of state for the National Planning Office, described the principal traits of next year's national economic plan. Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja spoke about the foreign political activity of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic and about actual international questions.

COUNCIL CALLS NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION 17 DEC

LD051904 Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Budapest, 5 Dec (MTI) -- Under para No. 2 of section No. 22 of the Hungarian Constitution, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic has convened the National Assembly for 10:00 a.m. on December 17, Thursday. The Council of Ministers proposed to put on the agenda the draft bill on the 1982 budget and the foreign minister's report on the government's foreign policy.

PZPR POLITBURO EXAMINES DOMESTIC SITUATION 5 DEC

LD051808 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] PZPR Central Committee Politburo met today and examined the sociopolitical situation in the country.

REPORTAGE OF POLITBURO MEMBERS' ACTIVITIES

Olszowski Warsaw Meeting 4 Dec

LD042254 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] A meeting was held in Warsaw today between Stefan Olszowski and representatives of more than 600 party organizations that are active in the city center area. Almost all matters of concern to party members, which arouse their opposition or fervent discussion, were presented during the 5-hour meeting.

Taking the floor during the discussion, Stefan Olszowski devoted a great deal of attention to the growing threat to the system, the party and the state system [ustroju, partii i panstwowosci]. It is not true that the functional apparatus of Solidarity acts under pressure from the so-called union rank and file. It is the resolutions of the first Solidarity congress that shape -- in this and no other way -- and set in motion defined social mechanism that inspire the activities of the low-level groups and links of this union.

The mass attacks on the party and the socialist state system occurred after the Ninth PZPR Congress, when party men and organizations begin to straighten their backs, when they roused themselves from their torpor and began to reconstruct their authority. The party presented the proposal for creating a front of national accord, a proposal which represents its incontrovertible and unalienable value. Stefan Olszowski stressed that this is the only reasonable idea of agreement between patriotic forces. We will defend this idea.

Commenting on the resolutions adopted by the Solidarity National Commission Presidium in Radom, Stefan Olszowski stressed that these documents arouse immense concern. They include accusations that the administration is treating the idea of the front of national accord as an attempt to cheat society and make the allegation that the administration has intensified repression.

All the views presented at today's meeting can be summarized as a demand for a more offensive action on the part of all party echelons. The participants in the discussion very strongly criticized student strikes, which were described as prolonged holidays at the state's expense.

Olszowski on National Front

LD051044 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] The idea of a front of national accord was discussed yesterday at a meeting between Stefan Olszowski and the Warsaw city center party aktiv.

He said this idea is a concept for settling our problems through consultation and dialogue. The three political parties in Poland invite all other social forces to join this front -- trade union and youth organizations, the church and the world of science. At the same time, Stefan Olszowski stressed the growing threat to the party system and the statehood of Poland. Our opponents know that the stronger the party is the more secure socialism will be. This is why they are ready to strike at the party, said Stefan Olszowski.

Radom Decisions Discussed

LD051500 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Dec (PAP) -- While commenting on the resolutions passed by the Presidium of Solidarity's National Commission in Radom last night, member of the PUWP Political Bureau, CC Secretary Stefan Olszowski said that those documents arouse much anxiety. The statements included in those documents are consciously untrue, starting from the accusation of the authorities of treating the idea of national accord front as an attempt at leading the society astray and ending with the insinuation that "the authorities intensified repressive actions." Those resolutions prove who is striving for confrontation. This is already an open march towards power.

Addressing representatives of over 600 party organizations from central Warsaw factories and institutions, Olszowski stressed that both the main standpoint of the Presidium of Solidarity's National Commission presented in Radom and the two remaining resolutions are of a provocative character and they are attempts at raising another wave of social unrest, inspiring hatred and distrust.

The dividing line between honest patriots, regardless of their world outlook, and anti-socialist politicians in becoming sharper and sharper, Olszowski said. Among the latter Olszowski sees those who are joining Kuron's so-called Clubs of Self-Governed Republic and those in some Solidarity bodies.

Stefan Olszowski emphasized the growing threats to the system of government, party and Polish statehood in those threats [words indistinct] coming from two sides. On the one hand, we deal with the recurrence of many bankrupt bouregois ideas consciously fanned by the Confederation of Independent Poland circles. Those ideas lead directly to spreading fascist tendencies in the country. On the other hand, leaders and some Solidarity groups, clearly programmed to act against the socialist order in Poland, intensify counter-revolutionary activities.

It is not true that the Solidarity apparatus is acting under grassroot pressure. It is exactly the resolutions of the union's first congress that shape and stimulate definite social mechanisms in such a way, they inspire the actions of rank-and-file groups and chapters of that union.

The party has set forth the proposal of establishing a national accord front, which is an unquestionable and indispensable value. This is the only rational concept of accord of patriotic forces, Olszowski said, and we shall defend this concept.

While referring to attempts to dislodge PUWP cells from industrial plants made by Solidarity, the CC secretary reminded that necessary decisions had been taken up in this respect. They will be followed by deeds.

In a critical course of discussion, most attention was paid to the mass media. Press, radio and television were accused of procrastination, slow reflexes, and frequently -- flattering political opponents.

Student sit-ins were assessed very severely by the participants of the discussion, and were even labelled as "extra holidays at the expense of the state."

Activists of the PUWP organization in the city centre stressed that it is important to fight for and not against Solidarity.

Workers should be made aware who Solidarity's leaders and advisers are, what they are aiming at, and what is hidden behind their political concepts.

Orzechowski in Poznan

LD051303 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Discussion is continuing on the idea of a front of national accord. At meetings of primary party organizations many of those rising to speak are voicing their support for steadfastly seeking platforms of accord.

National accord: Why, what sort of accord, whose accord and with whom? This was the main subject of the discussion meeting which was held as part of a party seminar [eszechnica] of the Poznan Voivodship party committee yesterday. Professor Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Central Committee secretary, who spoke at this meeting, said that the idea put forward by the party of a front of national accord stems from the very essence of the workers' movement.

A rally of students and scientific workers was held yesterday at the higher school of social sciences attached to the party Central Committee. Those attending the rally expressed their concern over the development of the situation in Poland and also their resolute protest over attacks by antisocialist forces against the party, its leading role in the life of the nation and the idea of a front of national accord formulated by the party.

Kubiak at Krakow PZPR Meeting

LD051854 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] The delegates to the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress who were elected by the members of the Krakow Voivodship party organization, have met in the Krakow PZPR Committee. Hieronim Kubiak, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, was present at the meeting.

Those gathered heard Hieronim Kubiak's speech on the current situation. Stanislaw Kania, member of the Central Committee, spoke about the strategy for extricating the country from the crisis along the path of national accord, thereby uniting the party with the nation which is delineated in the resolutions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. This line of action, it was stated, will be implemented consistently, irrespective of the impediments which the party is encountering at present on the part of the opponents of the socialist renewal and of national accord.

Kubiak Meets Arts Group

LD041812 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] The difficult housing situation of people involved in the fields of culture and art was the subject of a meeting between Hieronim Kubiak, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and representatives of the creative milieux. The discussion centered around the organizational provisions of the "Sztuka" housing cooperative which is coming into being at the initiative of the Warsaw theater community. Hieronim Kubiak supported this initiative and expressed the hope that it would at least partially (?help to ease) the difficult housing situation of creative people.

COMMENTARY ANALYZES CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

AU041407 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 1 Dec 81 pp 1, 2

[Emil Bil commentary: "There Is Only One Road"]

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee's Sixth Plenum has been sitting for 2 days, concentrating mainly on the current and very complex political and economic problems of the country.

The Central Committee spoke out in support of continuing the line of social agreement laid out at the ninth extraordinary party congress, in support of quickly introducing an economic reform to set the country's entire economy on a new road to production, and in support of setting into motion the renewal processes of the country's entire sociopolitical life. For this purpose, the party took the initiative of appointing a council for national agreement and of forming a front of national agreement which would bring together all the patriotic forces of Poland professing the constitutional and political principles of our nation.

In the new year, that is in a month's time, the economic reform will come into effect. It will be a great turning-point in the country's entire economy. However, it is worth remembering that a reform of a socioeconomic system has never been brought about anywhere in such a short time and under such dramatically adverse -- because we are in a crisis -- conditions. The introduction of the reform will be accompanied by many difficulties and obstacles caused by forces opposed to the economic changes. However, the biggest natural obstacle in setting the economy on a new road is the constantly deepening economic crisis and the constant drop in industrial production.

At the same time the Polish community has placed great hope in an improvement in the standard of living in light of the economic reform. The driving force in leading the country out of the crisis should be the constructive employment of the community's conviction that the reform can bring about much good. For reform is our only guarantee that the crisis can be overcome and the market situation stabilized.

We must all realize that the reform is a difficult socioeconomic experiment with many unknown quantities. It was planned on a wide scale. The entire community should be aware of the various difficulties and obstacles inherent in such a complex rebuilding of the economic mechanisms, besides the fundamental advantages to the economy that it brings. The chief organizational burden of introducing the reform rests on the shoulders of the workers' self-management bodies and on factory managements. Much will depend on the initiative of the workers, on social discipline and on observing the basic principles of order in enterprises and in the entire country. These factors will have a bearing on the way in which the negative effects and accumulated difficulties, which will no doubt occur when the reform is introduced, are solved. Besides the great hopes attached to the reform, authentic social enthusiasm without any kind of formalism is necessary to bring about this great enterprise. This enthusiasm can be created only by clearly defining the aims of the social transformations, by reaching an agreement with all patriotic forces and by involving many millions of Poles in the constant realization of the principles of reform.

Our nation can no longer conduct unsuccessful experiments. We cannot afford, either morally or economically, to lose the great chance we have of saving the country and its economy -- and this chance is presented by the economic reform. Activity connected with the reform must cover not only the economic sphere which it directly concerns. It must also cover the psychological sphere of the community in order to stir the imagination into activity under conditions newly created by the reform, spurred on by the ideas of change.

The reform is our only guarantee and our only chance of leading the country out of the crisis. In order to implement it correctly, the entire community and in particular the workers must have appropriate legal safeguards and sociopolitical conditions as favorable for reform as possible. Social peace and discipline in consistently implementing the decisions concerning the reform will be one element of the entire scope of activity necessary to change the country's economic structure. The key to economic activity by enterprises and factories with the intention of helping the entire country can only be an agreement by all Poles to unite all patriotic forces in order to solve the crisis and lead the country back onto the right road, securing a normal standard of living, which is what everyone wants and dreams of.

A time of great trial for the whole community is approaching, a time to abandon once and for all every fantasy and pseudo-idea pushing the country to the brink of economic disaster and forcing the community into two opposing sides, into "we" and "they". The great trial is everyones implementing the reform, and not heading toward a confrontation, as is the wish of reactionary forces and political groups.

The flame of social tension fed in every possible way by antisocialist forces has been getting bigger lately. This is contrary to the idea of national agreement which paves the way for new principles under which all Poles may live together regardless of whether or not they are party members, whether or not they belong to a trade union, regardless of their religion or political conviction. It is an idea where everyone can jointly act for the good of the country, where everyone can gather together who is not opposed to the socialist political principles of Poland, everyone for whom his fatherland and its development are the dearest things.

Despite the appeals of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, the PZPR and the other political parties for an end to strike actions, social unrest is constantly increasing, and strikes and activities against the state are being organized, to a large extent quite groundlessly. This presents a direct threat to the existence of the country and its citizens and also to the country's internal security. The forces opposed to socialism acting to harm the interests of the working people, our familes and our socialist state are undertaking actions to block and sabotage the government's efforts to implement its program of leading the country out of the crisis and introducing the economic reform. A campaign against the PZPR, its members and hierarchy has also been undertaken on a wide scale. Acts of hooliganism, led by trade union extremists and by representatives of overtly antisocialist counterrevolutionary groups intended to throw the party out of the factories, are living proof of the seriousness of this threat.

The Sixth Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee has made a detailed analysis of the current political and socioeconomic situation in Poland. It has also formed a unanimous attitude toward the most important matters relating to the state and the party. The plenum's resolution shows that the way out of the crisis is through resolute and constant implementation of economic reform, establishment of the idea of national agreement, and joint activity by all patriotic forces toward renewing and building a new economic structure for Poland. The plenum resolved to do battle against anarchy, econmic chaos and against the forces bringing these into our lives -- against all reactionary and hostile groups. This is beyond doubt the only road leading to a stabilization in the economic and sociopolitical situation in our country.

POLITBURO MEMBER ASSESSES JOB AS MINER

LD041752 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Miner Jerzy Romanik, member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee, says in an interview given to ZYCIE WARSZAWY that he shall remain a miner. Does one have a different view of mining from a seat on the Politburo than from below, from a mine? He replies: From here one has a broader view of all the issues. At the same time, these 24 years of work underground (?remind) one all the time that one must remember one's own experiences. And this is the basis from which I take a stance on Central Commitee Politburo decisions.

After the ninth congress, some people thought that I would move to Warsaw. They would ask me when I was going to move to Warsaw. Of course, I did not have and do not have the intention of moving. It is true that new duties are connected with this position. There is a need to be in Warsaw more often, (?and for extended periods). However, I try to arrange my schedule in such a way as to be in the mine at least once a week. And one more important thought: In just the same way as we need coal, we need a general relaxation of tension. There must be law and order in order to be able to carry out any curative treatment. This holds true for mining, too.

EXPULSION OF PARTY FUNCTIONARY REPORTED

AU041703 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 30 Nov 81 p 2

[PAP report: "The Expulsion of Ludwik Drozdz"]

[Text] At its recent session, a special adjucating team of the voivodship party Control Commission in Wroclaw examined the case of Ludwik Drozdz, former voivodship PZPR committee first secretary. L. Drozdz participated in the session.

On the basis of the investigations carried out and of many materials gathered, an accusation has been raised that L. Drozdz, as voivodship PZPR committee first secretary and PZPR Central Committee member, assessed the protest during the June 1976 developments in a way which contradicted its true causes and, in consequence, took steps aimed at adopting repressions on the strike participants in Wroclaw.

As a result of the adoption of such a concept by the then voivodship PZPR committee first secretary and by his secretariat, people -- both party and nonparty members -- were dismissed on the spot from their jobs. In adopting that decision, no account was made of their family statuses, material conditions and professional and party achievements. In addition, other accusations and reservations directly not connected with the events were raised.

Moreover, L. Drozdz used the party function performed by him to draw personal advantages, which, as has been proven by the Wroclaw branch of the Supreme Chamber of Control, caused significant losses to the State Treasury. During his term as voivodship PZPR committee first secretary in Wroclaw, he tolerated the unethical behavior of other persons in the state administration and the party apparatus.

Having carefully examined the materials relevant to the case and having listened to Ludwik Drozdz's explanations, the adjudicating team of the voivodship party control commission in Wroclaw resolved to expel the latter from the party.

TRYBUNA LUDU REVIEWS PZPR-ZSL MEETING

LD062200 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Dec (PAP) -- The Polish party daily TRYBUNA LUDU today discussed the recent joint meeting of the PUWP Political Bureau and the leadership of the United Peasant Party [UPP], which reviewed the implementation of the guidelines for agricultural policy, farming and food economy set by the PUWP CC Political Bureau and the United Peasant Party Presidium last January.

"In this document, which manifested the will of partnerly activity in favour of the worker-peasant alliance aimed at improving the life of the village and town people, eliminating the social differences, the PUWP and the UPP mapped out a programme of long-term and current work. And this programme, which contains such fundamental declarations as guaranteed durability of private farming, equal treatment and support for all sectors of agriculture, is in the course of implementation.

"Full satisfaction is virtually impossible. Yet, one should remember what has been done and not forget about the conditions produced by the past shortcomings or about the fact that the fast-running and stormy life has been intoducing corrections to the programme and dictates complimentation and development of the earlier adopted concepts."

The paper observed that meanwhile great campaigns are being waged under threatening slogans calling for halting the sales of agricultural produce or refusing to pay taxes. They must arouse the feeling of sadness and concern as the [words indistinct] are addressed to "the top" at the time when the townspeople demand first of all food.

"The three big hikes in purchase prices of agricultural produce have made farming a profitable occupation. In their effect, for the first time in Poland's history, the personal incomes of the rural population will match next year those of the townspeople.

"The PUWP CC Political Bureau and the UPP Presidium recommended the government to undertake more effective and decisive steps to better the supplies for agriculture and the countryside in general. A lot depends on a political, administrative top lovel decision. In this case, however, most depends on those would carry it out at medium and also lowest levels."

WROCLAW COMMITTEE PROTESTS SOLIDARITY'S ATTITUDE

LD071008 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] A resolution has been adopted by the PZPR Factory Committee in the Wroclaw Fadroma [expansion unknown]. The PZPR factory committee states that a political campaign has been going on for the last few weeks in Wroclaw, including our enterprise, aiming in an open and direct way at the overthrow of the socialist system in Poland. This campaign is waged by counterrevolutionary elements prevailing in Solidarity. This is witnessed by attempts to involve individual workforces in a truly anti-Polish and antipopular activity by starting such actions as a referendum, whose actual and unconcealed aim is the striving to overthrow the legal government in Poland, the abolition of our Constitution and the negation of the party's leading role in society.

This is witnessed by a document signed by 12 members of the NSZZ Solidarity Factory Commission in Fadroma entitled "The Attitude of the Solidarity Factory Commission in Fadroma Toward the Statement of the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat of 24 November of This Year." This document contains a demand to remove party organizations from the enterprises and to dissolve immediately the PZPR factory committees.

In this regard the PZPR Factory Committee in Fadroma states: Such actions and decisions are a political subversion organized by the counterrevolutionary forces of Solidarity. They aim not only against the system of the Polish Peoples' Republic but also torpedo the idea of national accord proposed by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the party's Central Committee, and supported by Lech Walesa, chairman of the Solidarity National Commission, and also Primate Jozef Glemp -- the idea which is at present considered by all the working people in Poland as the only chance of overcoming the economic and political crisis in Poland. [passage indistinct]

KOSZALIN BULLETIN ON PZPR-SOLIDARITY MEMBERSHIP

LD051708 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Report from Koszalin by Zenon Suszycki, Warsaw Radio correspondent]

[Excerpts] At party meetings Koszalin PZPR members have often appealed to the authorities to inform them speedily about everything that is going on in the party. The town committee, bearing these opinions in mind, began on 16 November the publication of a bulletin entitled WPROST [STRAIGHT OUT]. We have received the fourth edition of this single A-4 [designation of paper size, about 8 by 11 inches] sheet publication. Wieslaw Dudzik writes about the discussion regarding membership in both the party and Solidarity and says, and I quote, that the appeal contained in the resolution of the fourth Central Committee plenum is aimed at those who have taken up an anti-party stance. The party reminds them that they ought to implement the political line of the party and not the other way round in all social organizations, including the trade unions. This is the basic duty of a PZPR member.

The said bulletin is edited by a team of lecturers and by the town committee aktiv. The bulletin contains profiles of persons on the other side of the political scene, including Adam Michnik and Bronislaw Geremek. At the same time it does not shy away from assessing their attitudes and activities. The bulletin does not run to many copies but nevertheless it reaches most of the enterprises in Koszalin and can be read in factory committees and on notice boards.

REPORTAGE OF KK, GOVERNMENT TALKS IN RADOM

Government Statement

LD071214 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 7 Dec 81

["Government Press Spokesman's Statement (Shortened)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Dec (PAP) -- The government press spokesman has been authorized to issue the following statement:

The Solidarnosc National Commission's Presidium and chairmen of the regional chapters [word indistinct] in Radom have published a standpoint which gives rise to profound concern for the future of the country. It is a form of blocking efforts towards conclusion of the national accord.

As a result of the position taken at Radom, the political situation in the country should now be clear to the Polish society. Solidarnosc supreme authorities have broken the agreements of Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebe, as well as their own statute. Contrary to repeated solemn assurances and acting against the strivings and hopes of millions of their members which have been misled in this respect, they have assumed the position of a political opposition force embarking on open struggle against the socialist authority and a struggle for power.

Such is the eloquence of facts. This creates a new very serious situation fraught with political consequences. The Solidarnosc National Presidium has actually proclaimed a struggle to undermine and paralyse the legal authority.

The Radom document also signifies the opening of a new stage of the crisis. One thing that is certain is that no one will succeed in destroying the socialist statehood. Unless a sobering down takes place, the costs of political adventurism to which Solidarnosc (?leadership) is leaning are hard to foresee. Undermining the idea of national accord, it is taking upon itself enormous responsibility. It bears that responsibility for disruption of the socio-economic life, for political tensions and, thus, for actions inimical to the process of renewal which, without social peace, has no chance of development and durability.

[Word indistinct] strikes, as well as numerous cases of the breach of law pose a threat to the foundations of the society's existence and the structures of the Polish state, there is the necessity to equip the government with the indispensable means of action. In this case, it is a matter of means restricted only to the winter period, up to 31 March 1982. The intention is to prevent confrontation and to meet the need for employing ultimate measures. The government is seeking these powers only after a long period of appeals and persuasion.

To threaten a general strike in reply to the government's attempt to break for a limited period the continued strikes means that the union favours the plunging of the country in chaos. These are ruthless designs towards the exhausted society. They rely on poor political judgement.

Solidarnosc Presidium is trying to persuade the society that the so-called provisional pre-reform system, or the principles to govern the operation of enterprises in 1982 approved by the government, does actually uphold the old system, cancels the reform and invalidates the laws on self-management and the enterprise. Thus Solidarnosc appears to be hoping that the naive society will accept its statements without criticism. The government wishes to reiterate that the principles of functioning of the enterprises in 1982 represent a legal act which introduces the comprehensive economic reform nationwide on the basis of the law on self-management and the enterprise, as well as the directions of the reform approved by the Seum.

The only departure from the ultimate assumptions of the reform is the central control of distribution of about a dozen raw materials and intermediate products in short supply. But this is a necessary measure in conditions of acute shortage of materials and technology.

Within the next few days the principles of the pre-reform system will be made public. Everybody will have the opportunity to judge for himself how misleading is the evaluation of the provisional system contained in the Solidarnosc statement. It is utterly impossible in conditions of a sharp crisis to change overnight the entire system of operation of the national economy without introduction of temporary regulations to allow for smooth transition to a totally different model.

Withdrawal by the government of the adopted resolution on the pre-reform system, as demanded by Solidarnosc leaders, would bring about economic chaos and anarchy. It would be a terrible blow to implementation of the economic reform programme and would open the way to Solidarnosc accusing the government of blocking and hampering the reform.

The Solidarnosc Presidum also states that it will defend the population against the effects of the reform. But will it be able to protect the population against the effect of the absence of reform which it is trying to block by opposing all definite reformatory moves?

The Presidium says out of hand that the national accord and its institutions would serve restoration of the old system and, therefore, it rejects the proposal. At the same time, Solidarnosc says that it would be ready to conclude some kind of another agreement provided the government agrees to seven ultimately worded demands.

Among the conditions is the demand that "repressions against the union be stopped." Moreover, the standpoint agreed at Radom urges that the draft law on trade unions to be submitted to the Sejm contain the version agreed with Solidarnosc representatives. The government wishes that one law be enacted as soon as possible. Coming up with the subject, Solidarnosc Presidium is trying to make the public believe that the authorities are ill-disposed to the law and are trying to delay its passage. This is not true. Equally untrue is the Presidium's allegation that the government was hiding food reserves.

The Presidium also demands access to radio and television, suggesting that it has not had such access yet. This [words indistinct] because Solidarnosc leaders are constantly speaking in the radio and also appear on television. The number of Solidarnosc programmes, information on the union activity and the union's statements are profuse in the mass media. No other trade union in the world has been so broadly presented so far.

The protests staged by the union have made it impossible to begin negotiations on the possible broadening of Solidarnosc access to the mass media. Moreover, the activity pursued by Solidarnosc chapters, the union's internal newsletters and publications hostile to socialism and Poland's alliances, inconsistent with the Polish reason of state and aimed against the existing constitutional system, do not help matters either.

Four-Point Statement Viewed

LD041958 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In Radom the NSZZ Solidarity National Commission Presidium and the chairmen of the regional boards ended their session at about 0100 this morning. A four-point stance was put forward for deliberation by the National Commission on the 8th of this month. It says, in part:

First, the authorities exploited the negotiations and the idea of agreement so as to mislead the public. Solidarity was surprised by the adoption of the so-called provisional arrangement.

There followed an increase in anti-union repression. The decisions of the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum concerning a Sejm law on absolute powers for the government represent a threat.

Second, the possible introduction of a law on absolute powers for the government can only represent a restriction of civil liberties. Should such a law be passed, Solidarity will respond with a 24-hour national protest strike, and in the case of repressions, with a general strike.

Third, the so-called provisional system strengthens the old administrative system and cancels out the reform and the laws on self-management and the enterprise, and threatens bankruptcy and shortages and reduction of wages.

Fourth, national accord cannot be based on Solidarity being an ornament behind the facade of the authorities. The preliminary conditions for entering into accord are the withdrawal of anti-union repression, the setting up of a law on trade unions in a version accepted by Solidarity, the withdrawal of the so-called provisional arrangement, the introduction of genuine reform, the holding of democratic elections to the councils, elections to the voivodship councils being brought forward, the introduction of control over the economy, the creation of a social council of national economy, allowing the social council of national economy, Solidarity, the church and other centers of opinion access to radio and television. The conditions given above were recognized to be the minimum ones.

Thus the fears which we did not conceal yesterday have been confirmed. The National Commission Presidium formulated its stance during the night, so it is now difficult to believe in any assurances of any kind given by certain leaders of Solidarity regarding their good will and desire to restore social peace in the country. This four-point statement unambiguously confirms the thesis that the idea of accord and agreement in the interests of the whole nation is alien to the governing body of the union. It harbors an unconcealed desire to block the initiative of Wojciech Jaruzelski for the creation of a front to unify all the forces which stand on a socialist platform. The Presidium has laid down conditions for bringing about accord. The very fact of setting conditions, at a moment when the country finds itself in such dramatic need, overlooks the seriousness of the situation, to say the least. But let us pass over that in silence. Let us examine some of the conditions.

The first, for instance -- as the statement puts it, the withdrawal of anti-union repression. And here's a question: Which leader of Solidarity has said precisely what such repression consists of, and when is it applied? Or another one: the introduction of control over the economy. By whom? By the trade union? What shape is this control to take? A further condition: the passing of a law on trade unions in a version accepted by Solidarity. Then what is the Sejm meant to be? Must it accept the Solidarity version unanimously, vote it through, as in the old days, and consider itself freed of any responsibility of any kind? And what would the other trade unions have to say about that? These are just a few questions: One could multiply them. The Solidarity leaders are not concerned about any answer to them. There seems to be one goal: the halting of the process of creating a front of accord, for once it found itself inside it, the union leadership would have to assume part of the responsibility for the process of leading the country out of the crisis. And for that one needs courage.

Walesa Interview

LD041820 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1610 GMT 4 Dec 81

[3 December interview granted by Solidarity Chairman Lech Walesa to correspondent Andrzej Jelenski during a break in the deliberations of the Solidarity National Commission Presidium session held in Radom -- recorded]

[Text] [Walesa] I am supposed to listen to the workforces and lead the way to a victory; that is what I am doing.

I think this is a fairly complicated matter. At the same time, the more important decisions must be taken. So that these decisions are not the worng ones, so that we are not carried away I risked the solution of a meeting of the chairmen to discuss the matter and at the same time to prepare both the National Commission and the workforces for consultation. So, we will be talking and deciding what is important and what is most important. We will visit the plants and the main boards and we will meet at the National Commission with opinions on those very important topics. We will not [words indistinct] make mistakes; the workforces will give us an answer.

[Question] An assessment of the situation in the Solidarity union.

[Answer] It is not so simple. It cannot be done in 3 minutes. Many things have to be assessed and that is why at this moment I am not tackling it. It is too large an issue.

[Question] What is the purpose of this meeting in Radom?

[Answer] Because we have undertaken to consult [words indistinct], so as not to hear it said, like before, that the National Commission is [words indistinct], is still not consulting. For the first time we have introduced a routine by which chairmen have to present what was discussed and outlined; to the main boards in their regions and the workplaces. At the National Commission we will meet with the opinion of the workforces.

[Question] At the meeting in the Radom House of Culture with representatives of the Solidarity factory commissions in the Radom region, you said that unity of action is needed.

[Answer] Of course that is so because, indeed, the most essential matters are being dealt with. Until now we fought, of course, for pay increases, for specific matters which are essential for workers. Now we want to settle general matters. Elections are drawing nearer as is agreement on very important issues which have to be consulted upon and undertaken together. Disruption could weaken us.

GLEMP, WALESA MEET 5 DECEMBER IN WARSAW

Episcopate Issues Communique

LD061200 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Here is an agency report we consider important which we received in the course of this program. Here are the contents of this dispatch.

The press bureau of the Polish Episcopate has passed the following communique to the PAP editorial board.

On the 5th of the present month, the primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, and Lech Walesa, chairman of the NSZZ Solidarity National Commission, met at the Warsaw archbishop's residence. The subject of the talks was the difficult situation in the country, the sources of the existing tension and the quest for ways of overcoming the crisis by way of dialogue. The secretary of the episcopate, Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, took part in the meeting.

AFP: Meeting Concluded

NC051135 Paris AFP in English 1127 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 5 Dec (AFP) -- Independent trades union leader Lech Walesa and Roman Catholic Primate of Poland Archbishop Jozef Glemp today discussed the political and social situation in Poland after yesterday's Solidarity decision to strike if a law banning work stoppages is adopted, a Solidarity source said.

Mr Walesa declined comment after the meeting, which began at the bishops' residence soon after 9:00 a.m. (0800 GMT) and ended two hours later.

No details were avilable on the talks, but the source said they doubtlessly concentrated on the escalation of renewed social tension in Poland, illustrated by Solidarity's decision in Radom yesterday to call a 24-hour general strike if the government decided to resort to exceptional anti-strike measures.

The source said that Mr Walesa was accompanied by several Solidarity advisers.

AFP: Second Meeting Held

NC052243 Paris AFP in English 2238 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 5 Dec (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, head of the independent trade union Solidarity, met for the second time today with Polish Primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp, trade union sources reported here.

Mr Walesa was accompanied by two Solidarity advisors, Bronislaw Geremek and Taseusz Mazowiecki, when he arrived for talks with Archbishop Glemp at 9 p.m. local time (2000 GMT).

No statement was issued. But it was believed the talks centered on the tension here following Wednesday's storming by riot police of the Warsaw firemen's academy, and the Solidarity pronouncement yesterday to call a general strike if parliament passed a communist-party-sponsored bill giving the government emergency powers.

The Walesa-Glemp meeting took place as parliamentary committees were concluding preliminary examination of a law on trade unions to be put to the vote along with the bill giving the regime more power to "protect the workers and the state."

PRIMATE GLEMP ADDRESSES MINERS IN BYTOM 4 DEC

LD051000 Warsaw PAP in English 0814 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Dec (PAP) -- Primate of Poland, Archbishop Glemp, has taken part in religious ceremonies held in Bytom today in connection with the day of Saint Barbara, the patron of miners.

The primate, invited to participate in the ceremonies by miners of the local "Rozbark" colliery, and bishops of the Katowice, Opole and Wroclaw dioceses accompanying him were greeted by the faithful gathered at the city's central square. In his address to the gathering, Jozef Glemp said that as a primate of Poland he could not remain indifferent to public affairs and stressed that the country craved for unity. He also said that it was necessary to create an atmosphere of agreement as the people wanted to be united and to be understood. "The power of agreement is in your ranks, the ranks of people of work and faith. We trust that the disturbances and difficulties in our country are only temporary and that a better future is ahead of us," the primate said.

Next, the primate of Poland celebrated holy mass for the miners and their families at Bytom's St Barbara Church. In his homily, the primate referred to the past and contemporary history of Poland. "Silesia is now in the focus of attention of the entire nation. Everybody is calling for energy and energy is coal. Like during war people direct their attention to where the battle is being fought and are awaiting a victory. Now people are looking to Silesia with a hope to survive the winter, to have enough energy in the country," he said thanking the miners for their hard work.

The ceremonies in Bytom were attended by delegations of mines and other industrial enterprises of the region. Present were representatives of the Solidarity National Commission and the union's regional organizations, including representatives of the Farmers Solidarity leadership.

In the afternoon, Primate Jozef Glemp paid a visit on the "Rozbark" colliery miners.

SOLIDARITY TO PARTICIPATE IN RADIO PROGRAMS

LD041732 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Interview with Marek Brunne, press spokesman of the National Commission of NSZZ Solidarity, by Andrzej Jelenski -- recorded; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] There is a possibility that the Solidarity union will be able to speak about the country's most important problems in a series of 10 1-hour programs scheduled to begin on Friday. What will the topics of the programs be?

[Answer] It is not so much the Solidarity union which will be able to speak; the program will be a considerably better form, a discussion between representatives of the National Commission of Solidarity and representatives of the Committee for Trade Union Affairs or other representatives who are interested in the topics, sent for [word indistinct] by, as we not so nicely put it, the government side. Mr Jan Waszkiewicz, who led the talks on the subject of access to the mass media, [passage indistinct] has informed me of the pleasant fact that a list of 10 topics was arrived at jointly. This list can be extended because the government side has announced that it would very much like to add various topics to the list and the Solidarity union, of course, welcomes that.

The first of the 10 topics is: Can supplies be improved? A very important topic. Second: the mass media and the means of social agreement. Third: housing, another exceptionally important issue. Fourth, and probably the most important: what about the economic reform? Fifth: the social council for the national economy. Sixth: Do strikes have to happen? Seventh: coal, how much (?and for whom). Eighth: How can the economic links between town and country be restored? Ninth: People's Councils -- authorities or self-government? Tenth: What is the national accord to be like?

The first meeting, or this kind of discussion meeting, will take place on Friday. The program is to last about an hour and is scheduled to be held following the main television news on channel one. The topic currently accepted for discussion is the fourth one on the list I read out -- what about the economic reform?

WORKERS REFERENDUM SEEKS TO EJECT PZPR

LD051628 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0730 GMT 5 Dec 81

[From the press review; specific newspaper not identified]

[Text] An unprecedented happening led Krystyna Kostrzewa to the Ponar-Zywiec (?sprinklers) factory in Zywiec. This happening was the launching of a referendum among the workforce on the subject of whether the factory party organization is to remain and operate in the factory or whether it is to move from the grounds of the factory and operate away from the factory.

Krystyna Kostrzewa writes in her reportage that there is anticipation in the whole factory. I heard in Solidarity, where I had conversations before leaving, that the workforce is demanding the implementation of the results of the referendum. Resolutions from factories in Zywiec, Bielsko Biala and many parts of the country are arriving at the factory party committee. These resolutions condemn the unprecedented referendum, Solidarity's demands and the Workers' Council stance. The director is consulting about the decision from the legal point of view. Before such consultations he can neither reject nor carry out this decision.

The factory party committee is upholding its hitherto assessment about the illegality of the whole happening and is ready to engage in further cooperation so as to build agreement between the workers in the factory. The town's party authorities maintain a similar position. On the subject of removing the party from factories there is the statement of the Central Committee Secretariat and the stance of the whole party Central Committee contained in the sixth plenum resolution.

One can wait. But can one really? One has to wait until 8 December. The decision of the Workers' Council has allocated this day as the day of the ejection. What will happen when this day comes and no one backs down? Today, a few days after the referendum, no one can answer this yet. Krystyna Kostrzewa says one thing is sure: It is not the party which should back down and it will not back down. The law and the Constitution are behind the party. But behind the initiators and perpetrators of the whole happening in Zywiec is plain political adventurism aimed against the socialist system. I think, says Krystyna Kostrzewa, that the factory workforce will be able to see this quickly.

SZCZECIN SOLIDARITY ON EXTRA POWERS FOR STATE

LD051006 Warsaw PAP in English 0829 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Dec (PAP) -- Solidarity Szczecin shipyard commission today held a rally to criticise the resolution of the 6th plenary meeting of the PUWP CC on extraordinary powers for the government which, in the commission's opinion, are to serve the authorities to do away with the Solidarity labour union.

It was said at the rally that the state of emergency would mean not only a ban on strikes but also on any assemblies and even on freedom of movement.

Under the resolution of the 6th plenary meeting the PUWP CC considered it necessary to provide the government with full powers which are needed to effectively oppose destructive actions which ruin the country and its economy, which threaten the socialist state, order and public security.

The shipyard Solidarity arrived at the conclusion that the decision on extraordinary powers should be prevented, and if it is carried out, the answer will be a twenty-four hour strike, and then a general strike. Other major plans of the Szczecin Voivodship are also calling for such a strike, thus threatening to again paralyze the economy which is hardly functioning anyway.

The participants in the meeting also protested against the latest police action in the firemen cadet officer school in Warsaw and against the detainment of the "Mazowsze" region activists. It was also stated that in answer to the regulation issued by the Szczecin voivoda which bans the distribution and placarding of materials which are detrimental to the state in public places, the placarding action will be intensified.

BAKA ON PROGRESS OF GOVERNMENT, SOLIDARITY TALKS

LD042306 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1905 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Press conference held by Wladyslaw Baka, plenipotentiary for economic reform, at the office of the Council of Ministers on the proposed economic reform; date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] My question concerns Solidarity; I would like to know about the progress of talks or contacts, generally speaking, with Solidarity which is envisaged by the office of the plenipotentiary?

[Answer] I will not describe the issue from the beginning because this matter is well-known from all the information in the press. The communique as well as the statements of both sides which have been reported and -- I would like to draw attention to this -- the unprecedented government statement to the effect that under pressure of time and desiring to create practical conditions for the introduction of the reform, the government decided to adopt a package of proposed bills and principles for action in 1982. At the same time the government declared that it was ready to accept, or rather that it regarded as expedient, the continuation of discussions and a further holding of talks. The government stated that it was ready to accept any suggestion, proposal or amendment which aimed at improving the solutions; it declared its readiness to alter its own resolutions should such amendments emerge during the talks. The government stated that it was prepared to submit such amendments to the Sejm.

When we last parted with the other side -- and this parting was linked, so to speak, to further contacts -- it was arranged that on 4 December the talks would be continued. On these grounds we have sent our confirmation of this date and an invitation to Warsaw for 5 December to continue our talks and our discussion of all the issues pertaining to the reform.

Today I received the following information which says: I thank you for the exhaustive Telex information -- this is a reference to our explanation of all the matters concerned -- and in connection with the resolution of the Council of Ministers on provisional arrangements and its decision to submit the package of bills to the Sejm and also in view of the general situation, the possible resumption of talks on the reform by our side will be decided upon by the National Commission of NSZZ Solidarity at its meeting planned for 8 December. We cannot, therefore, meet on 4 December and we will inform you about the decision of the National Commission. Please let us know what it will be possible to receive a copy of the backage of bills, resolutions and orders sent to the Sejm in their final version, together with the details of the provisional arrangements; we would like to obtain them before our meeting on 7 December.

At present the final editorial work is in progress on the formulation on the fundamental principles of action by enterprises in 1982. The finishing touches are being given to the wording of draft bills, and I have just attended these sessions. As soon as this work has been concluded -- I think by the end of this week -- these texts will be forwarded. On our side we are fully open to action but the further course of the talks, contacts and meetings can be conjectured simply on the basis of the above quoted Telex message which we have received. The answer can be 'yes' or it may be otherwise; we are full of hope that it will be 'yes'.

WRITERS' UNION WELCOMES NATIONAL ACCORD CONCEPT

LD041556 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] A press conference of the Union of Polish Writers [ZLP] was held in Warsaw today chaired by Jan Jozef Szczepanski. The union's stance on the subject of Wojciech Jaruzelski's concept of the creation of a front of national accord was presented at this conference.

In a ZLP statement we read that the premier's proposition is viewed as being in accordance with the country's most important interests, and that accord might be the decisive factor leading to a general settlement of conflicts. It was stated at the conference that matters of culture constitute an important part of national accord. The ZLP considers that the congress of culture which is soon to be held in Warsaw will be a very important form of consultation for the creative circles.

POMORZE WORKERS REMAIN ON STRIKE ALERT

LD041536 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] A PAP journalist has been told by the Solidarity Strike Coordination Committee of the construction industry for Western Pomorze, that the latest session of the committee, consisting of Solidarity members from 65 enterprises of the construction industry in Western Pomorze, has resolved to maintain the state of strike alert. It has been in force since 23 October. Having made this decision, the construction workers continue their protest against what has been described as a disastrous material and equipment situation in the construction industry and against the failure to implement the agreement concluded last October in Gdansk between the government commission and the Solidarity National Commission for the construction industry.

In the opinion of the representatives of the Strike Coordinating Committee, the decision made recently by the government concerning the improvement of the situation in the construction industry is being sluggishly implemented, thus giving rise to the possibility of further delays.

21 ARRESTED IN OPOLE FOR PUTTING UP POSTERS

LD052034 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] According to PAP, the Citizen's Militia in Opole has detained 21 people who were putting up posters without permission and who refused to show their identity papers. Force was used against them as they actively resisted attempts to detain them. Members of Solidarity from other regions of the country were also among those detained. All those detained were released at 1530. Ths posts have been seized. The local prosecutor's office is conducting a preliminary investigation into the matter.

REPORTAGE ON CONTINUING UNREST IN FARMING SECTOR

Protest Roundup

LD041900 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Farmers' protests are continuing in various regions of Poland. In Siedlce the building of the youth organizations continues to be occupied by members of the private farmers Solidarity union. In Torun a group of union members are occupying the administrative premises of the sugar refinery. The building of the voivodship committee of the United Peasants' Party [ZSL] in Zamosc also continues to be occupied.

Our Lublin correspondent reports that a delegation of the strike committee of the private farmers Solidarity union in Zamosc today visited Zamosc Voivoda Stanislaw Peterwas. The striking farmers handed the voivoda fourteen demands addressed to the voivodship authorities. In the voivoda's reply to this document, it was agreed that talks will begin on 5 December at 0900 in the occupied premises of the ZSL Zamosc Voivodship Committee.

In Wloclawek the seat of the Voivodship Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations is being occupied by a group of members of Rural Solidarity from the Dobrzyn and Kujawy region. The strike committee in Wloclawek has been transformed into a strike committee of the Rural Solidarity National Consultative Commission. Our Bydgoszcz correspondent adds that this union is not part of the makeup of the NSZZ Solidarity for Private Farmers directed by Jan Kulaj.

In Wloclawek, together with the striking farmers, are representatives of the peasants', rural and agricultural Solidarities from the Lublin, Opole, Tarnobrzeg, Bydgoszcz, Szczecin, Rzeszow and Walbrzych Voivodships. The Wloclawek strike is a form of the national protest of the peasants' trade unions over the government's failure to fulfill the agreements concluded with farmers in Ustrzyki, Rzeszow and Bydgoszcz.

At today's press conference in Wloclawek it was stressed that the main demand of the strikers is that a constitutional entry be made guaranteeing the permanence of peasants' family farms, a change in the binding law on cooperatives, the revocation of the resolution regarding the so-called linked sales, the revocation of the price rises for diesel oils and services rendered by the cooperative agricultural circles. It was also announced today that a strikers' delegation would soon go from Wloclawek to Warsaw in order to submit all the demands to the office of the Council of Ministers.

The farmers' strike in Swidnica is also continuing. During the talks with the Wroclaw Voivodship authorities, a demand was made connected, among other things, with the cultivation of highland soil. Reservations were made with regard to certain parish heads.

More on Protest Actions

LD050312 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Protest actions by farmers are spreading in various regions of the country. At noon yesterday a group of farmers from the peasant Solidarity in the Lublin region occupied a building of the Voivodship Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations in Lublin.

Strike readiness was declared in a number of town including Krosno, Nowy Sacz and Elblag. The principlal complaint of the farmers is that the government is not implementing the Rzeszow-Uztrzyki and Bydgoszcz agreements.

Strike action at higher education schools also continues. However, the sit-in at the Lodz Medical Academy has ended. The Lodz University students have also announced a return to normal lessons.

Swidnica Talks Tense

LD051150 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] The unabated tension caused by the protest actions undertaken by members of NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers in various parts of the country continues. Strikes are in progress in Siedlce, Torun, Zamosc, and Wloclawek, and strike readiness has been proclaimed by other voivodship strike committees, including those of Krosno, Nowy Sacz and Elblag. The main argument put forward most frequently by farmers' strike organizers is the contention that the government is not implementing the agreements signed in Rzeszow-Uztrzyki and Bydgoszcz.

The commnique on the Swidnical talks went by the press spokesman of the voivodship Protest Committee of NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers reports that an agreement has been reached concerning the PZU [State Insurance Board] insurance in agriculture and on disinfectants for milk producers. The deliberations on compensations for damage caused by wild boars is in progress. Since the problem related to the linked sales of livestock has not been resolved, the topic will be dealt with again today.

According to the press spokesman, the Swidnica talks are continuing in a tense atmosphere. The protest action is also continuing

Wloclawek Sit-in Continues

LD051552 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Occupation of the building of the Voivodship Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations in Wloclawek is now in its 13th day. The premises are occupied by a group of nearly 100 private farmers, members of NSZZ Peasant Solidarity of Dobrzyn region and Kujawy. The occupation strike in Wloclawek is supported by private farmers-members of the NSZZ in other regions of the country including Tarnovrzeg, Bydgoszcz, Opole, Walbrzych and Szczecin Voivodships. They demand implementation of the agreements concluded in Ustrzyki, Rzeszow and Bydgoszcz.

Walbrzych Farmers Talks

LD071100 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] The protest action by farmers in Swidnica is continuing. In response to a proposal by the commission appointed by the Walbrzych voivoda, talks with the Strike Committee of farmers in this region have been postponed until next Wednesday. The linked sales continue to arouse the greatest amount of discontent among the farmers. The protestors are demanding that the voivoda suspend it immediately.

Jan Kulaj Letter

PM040953 Krakow GAZETA KRAKOWSKA in Polish 25 Nov 81 pp 1-2

[Apparent text of "open letter" by Jan Kulaj, chairman of NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers, written on 20 November: "My Reflections on the Trade Union and Agriculture"]

[Text] Nearly 9 months have elapsed since the conclusion of the Reszow and Ustrzyki accords. We submitted there our demands for a general agricultural reform in Poland and the government accepted them. Six months have elapsed since our trade union's registration, but the state of agriculture has remained disastrous and, frankly, it must be admitted that the trade union is experiencing enormous organizational difficulties. The Polish nation will be in danger of hunger in the coming months and of an even greater disaster in the coming years.

Everything depends on agriculture in general and private farming in particular.

Since August 1980 the political and state authorities have done virtually nothing to extricate the country from this tragic situation because they have failed to do anything for the farmers and agriculture.

The present crisis is a result of the decline of Poland's agriculture. Therefore, farmers and agriculture should become the entire community's main concern. Many very important issues are being discussed in our country -- censorship, self-management, principles governing retirement pensions, self-management in factories and elections to national councils and the Sejm. But neither bread nor the people who produce it are being discussed. Whenever representatives of the main forces in Poland meet there is no representative of the peasants among them.

For many centuries the peasants have paid and continue to pay with their extensive and hard work, their health and -- only too often -- poverty for the development of the cities, industry and science as well as for a continuous regeneration of the authorities. But no one has said that, at last, they also should become fully-fledged citizens and that they should be able to express their own views on the question of food and their own life in rural areas. Farmers trust no one because they have been exploited in the past, and there is no reason why they should begin to trust anyone now.

The fate of the entire community is now in the hands of farmers, but the fate of farmers is in the hands of the entire community. Until the authorities realize this, governments will be changed in Poland every few months but no improvement will be seen. Until city dwellers realize this there will be no food in the stores. The resolution relating to linked sales, which has failed to satisfy the peasants, is, in their view, yet another example of the fact that peasants have been treated like slaves and that the authorities are not anxious to see food reach the cities. We could double the number of pigs in Poland within 1 year if we were at last treated like human beings. The Bible says: "The labourer is worthy of his hire." So is the farmer. In order to produce I must be able to produce. At the moment I have no such possibility.

I am hampered by stupid legal regulations. I am hampered by a lack of cement nails, buckets and pitchforks, not to mention machinery! I have no drugs for my cow or pig, no pesticides, no electricity, no fuel and even no clear water....

I discussed all this with the government in Rzeszow. I was promised that everything would change. I have been discussing all this with ministers for the past 9 months and I have been explaining it to workers but so far without result. They either cannot or will not understand what the situation is really like. We are being told: "Have pity, for children have nothing to eat in preparatory schools." But will anyone ask whether our peasant children have any preparatory schools at all? How can I sell a pig if I have no coal to cook some swill for my pig? Heaps of sugar beet have been lying outside sugar refineries for the past 6 weeks but sugar is rationed! Do we have to build more sugar refineries? Every few days tainted food is found on garbage heaps. Is this also the peasants' fault?

In 1920 the peasant leader Wincenty Witos stated: "National welfare must be given priority over the peasants' welfare." This is our view as well. But today the peasants' welfare is tantamount to national welfare. People who do not realize this are enemies of the entire community and must not engage in politics. We are trade unionists and as such have promised to protect the peasants' interests. As Poles, we must protect Poland's interests.

This is the last chance to begin implementing the Rzeszow-Uztrzyki accord. It is the last chance to initiate an agricultural reform. The farmers thenselves knwo this better than anyone else and this is why they have again been reminding the authorities and the entire community, through strikes in Siedlce, Torun, Lochow and Swidnica and through strike readiness throughout the country, that we may be faced with tragedy tomorrow unless we start working today. Start working with a view to preparing an agricultural reform, improving the peasants' living conditions and creating opportunities for agricultural production.

Dear peasants! This is our trade union and only you have the right to decide what is to happen in it. All strikers are absolutely right but we have joined our union in order to act in unison. We have a National Strike Committee in Siedlce and a National Founding Committee [OKZ] whose task is to continue work throughout the country. We have agreed to start talks on 25 November with premier [as published] Malinowski, who is in charge of the food economy in our country. Some other premiers, representatives of workers' Solidarity and representatives of the church and also of writers, journalists and artisans should also be present there. This is undoubtedly a matter of national importance. I am convinced that everything will depend on these talks because they will determine whether there will be food in the stores and whether an indispensable social peace will prevail.

The trade union OKZ will devote the next few days to preparations for these talks. I would like to ask you -- all the farmers -- to acquaint us with your demands and observations! We are not going to the meeting for coffee and a chat. We are going there to protect our common interests! Thanks to the fact that we have a union, no farmer is on his own. We can already talk with one voice. I profoundly hope as a Pole, a farmer and your chairman that we will at last be understood at these talks and that the country will be saved.

There is a second, very important issue which I would now like to mention to you. Many months ago the OKZ decided to hold a congress in January. It will be the first congress of the union, the first congress of peasants. We must prepare for this congress very seriously and responsibly. During the congress we are to elect our leaders and determine a program for our activities. There is not much time left. Elections are already taking place in communes and voivodships of delegates to the congress and of voivodship authorities. It depends solely on you who will represent and lead you.

Do not trust glib talkers, because you have been hearing them talk for centuries. Trust only and solely people who have passed the test. Elect only people whom you trust 100 percent. Seek neither substitutes nor patrons. This is our own union, a peasants' union, and only you who till with your own hands, who go into the fields to look at every grain, who feel unhappy whenever a cow falls sick and who are ready for work before the sun rises, have the right and the duty to speak up.

Some other people have continuously been talking on our behalf. Some other people have continuously been representing us, but henceforth we must represent ourselves and speak up in support of our own interests.

Speed up preparatory work for the congress. Convey your demands and programmatic and statutory proposals to the OKZ through your delegates. Neither a peasants' program nor a peasants' statute can be prepared at a coffee table in the peasants' house in Warsaw. They must be prepared in all peasant cottages throughout the country.

When, together with my colleages, I was received by the holy father, the holy father blessed a Polish loaf of bread and conveyed through me his blessing to all farmers. And he told all of us: "It is necessary to begin with moral renewal and save the fatherland in this way." We must build up our union with pure hearts, soberly, without lies, hypocrisy, envy or dishonesty, responsibly and all together. It must be preserved for many centuries to come to ensure that the peasants are never again exploited and that Poland never again lacks bread.

ONE REPORTED WOUNDED AT FIREFIGHTERS' SCHOOL

NC041636 Paris AFP in English 1618 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Dec (AFP) -- One person was injured when militiamen stormed the Warsaw Firemen's college Wednesday to evict striking cadets who occupied the building for eight days, according to the Warsaw chapter of the independent Solidarity trade union.

Krystyna Kolasinska, the college's head cook, had to be hospitalized, union sources said.

Authorities earlier said the evacuation was carried out peacefully.

Mrs. Kolasinska, a member of Solidarity who was on the strike committee, said she tried to escape during the eviction operation but was chased dwon a corridor by militiamen armed with clubs. One of them reportedly hit her and she injured herself by falling against a glass door.

She was allegedly left bleeding and unattended in an empty room until all witnesses had left. The deputy head of the school was then said to have forced her to sit in a mud puddle while he took her picture, purporting to show she fell outside.

PAP UPDATE ON STUDENTS', FARMERS' STRIKES

LD050952 Warsaw PAP in English 0805 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Dec (PAP) -- Student strikes today continued to affect most of Poland's schools of higher learning, but the Presidium of the National Consultative Commission of the Independent Association of Students (NZS) today advised the strike committees in the medical academies to switch over to forms of protests other than strike as of tomorrow.

The Presidium said it took the decision in view of the character of the future profession of medical students, the ethics of which consists in the uninterrupted readiness to help the people in need and in permanently upgrading the qualifications to this end.

Meanwhile the Teachers' "Nauka" Union Presidium in the Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan said in a resolution they disapproved of the strike now that the new draft higher education law as already being tackled by the Sejm and steps to solve the conflict in the Radom Engineering College had already been taken.

The council of the Lublin higher school presidents said in a statement that the protests over the draft education law and the Radom college were justified, but appealed to the students and lecturers to switch over to such a form of protest as would not interfere with the didactic and research process in the Lublin higher schools.

Despite the suspension of the strike in the Zielona Gora Voivodship on November 16, the tension in the Lubogora state farm was reported still holding today with the farm's managers being prevented from resuming their duties.

The voivodship's Branch Trade Unions Presidium has denounced that fact as an act of lawlessness, adding that the region's prosecutor's office and administrative authorities should take action to put the men back in their jobs to which they have the constitutional right.

REPORTAGE ON TEACHERS' UNION, STUDENT STRIKES

Union Advises Against Strikes

LD042046 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] The Main Board of the Polish Teachers Union has adopted a statement appealing to its members not to engage in, and to counteract, attempts to organize strikes in relation to the teachers' charter. We are counting on good sense and a true understanding of teachers' interest among all teachers and educators, including members of Solidarity, says the statement of the Main Board of the Polish Teachers Union.

Solidarity Remarks Denied

LD051202 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] The Polish Teachers Union - Education has opposed strikes at schools. It is stressed in a published statement that remarks contained in a communique of NSZZ Solidarity's national section for education and upbringing saying that amendments to the draft teacher's charter allegedly destroy all the work done so far by mixed deputy-cum-trade union working teams are not true.

Students Postpone Congress

LD061748 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1730 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] A press spokesman for the National Coordinating Commission of the Independent Students Association [NZS] told the POLISH PRESS AGENCY that due to the present situation in the academic world, the NZS congress which was to be held from 17 to 21 December in Wroclaw will not take place.

Socialist Students Union Cited

LD051058 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Excerpts] The strikes at universities and colleges continue. The Supreme Council of the Socialist Union of Polish Students [SZSP] has taken a stance on the sources of tension in academic circles.

It is being said that the sources of strikes are still the unresolved conflict of the Radom Higher Engineering School. The manner in which the strike ended in the Higher Officers Firefighting School, and the progress in work on the bill on higher education.

A resolution on the present situation in the country adopted by the SZSP Supreme Council says the parties to the conflict, the government and Solidarity, are engaged in a dangerous game in which the objectives as well as the social and national values are secondary to particular public interests.

The SZSP, the resolution says, is uneasy about statements made by some representatives of the party apparatus, statements made by the leadership of NSZZ Solidarity, actions by the Independent Students Association and groups openly opposing the constitutional system of Poland, which negate the idea of social agreement. The SZSP has consistently advocated an alliance of sensible people.

We make it incumbent on the SZSP, the resolution concludes, to assist in the formation of a social peace movement, in their circles and universities, through talks with other organizations, groups and private persons.

Lublin Rectors Issue Appeal

LD041824 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] The Rectors Collegium of Lublin Colleges held a meeting today, during which they addressed an appeal to the students and employees taking part in strike action. The appeal says: The Rectors Collegium of Lublin Colleges, recognizing the correctness of protests connected with the conflict in the Radom Higher School of Engineering and with the new law on higher education, nevertheless appeals for a form of protest to be adopted that will not disturb the educational and scientific process taking place in the Lublin colleges. The appeal was made by the rectors of the Marie Curie-Cklzdowska University, the Media Academy, the Catholic University of Lublin and Lublin Polytechnic.

Radio Comment on Events

LD061026 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Numerous phone calls after almost every program, the [word indistinct] correspondence coming in to the studio and the tone in which the opinion are couched, show that after a period of relative calm, after days of hope, a period of general irritation has ensued.

The free Saturday, which was supported to promote a better and fuller regenration of energy for work, doesn't seem to have fulfilled this role. We are getting very different opinions: Some people are demanding that an immediate stop be put to all forms of strikes, leaflet campaigns, and slogan writing on walls and fences.

They also complain to us for broadcasting news which does not calm, but irritates -- they would like to run away from unpleasant matters. Stop all the talking; it would be better if you played some calming music. One could continue quoting various attitudes [word indistinct] what is common is the state of disquiet, disquiet about what tommorrow will bring, what the situation will be when we start work on Monday.

Among our listeners there are many who blame propaganda for everything; it is because of propaganda that it is hard for one to get peace and quiet on a free Saturday and on Sunday.

We see it as our duty to clearly inform listeners about everything in accordance with what we find out [word indistinct], and we are constantly collecting news of new conflicts, disputes, strikes, of the undermining of the idea of national accord. Despite this, we think there should be talk: and in the current situation, as never before, all possible attempts should be made to achieve national accord, even though the situation is really difficult, even though emotions are fanned by the slogans on the walls, and even though the dreamed-up rumors in leaflets and illegal publications published with various intentions repudiate literally everything.

Apart from the graffiti on the walls, a clear contribution to the atmosphere of disquiet is being made by the political activity of the Independent Students' Association which, although it does not present its program, [word indistinct], hinders and makes life difficult. It is hard to believe that their activity, blown up beyond all sensible proportions, really concerns the issue of the Radom Engineering College and the higher education act. In this sort of atmosphere, an agreement just cannot be reached, yet it is really necessary to do so. Let us try.

BARCIKOWSKI MEETS WITH INDUSTRIAL BRANCH TU COMMITTEE

LD042258 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee today met the Executive Committee of the National Cooperation Commission of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions. They carried out a frank and businesslike exchange of views on various issues resulting from the development of the sociopolitical and economic situation of the country and concerning the trade union movement.

Kazimierz Barcikowski answered many questions connected with the prospects for economic reform, the development of the situation in the country, the international implications of events in Poland and the crystallization of the ideals of the front of national accord. Stressing that the party and the Industrial Branch Trade Union movement are closely linked by the same goal -- the concern for the interests of the working class and working people Kazimierz Barcikowski expressed his conviction that the party and the Industrial Branch Trade Unions will help and support each other in this work. Kazimierz Barcikowski also pointed to the need to overcome the phenomena of indifference and apathy reagarding the difficulties we face. We shall remain in the present crisis until we acquire faith that we can overcome it, Kazimierz Barcikowski said.

SHIPPING UNION CLARIFIES MEMBERSHIP RULES

LD051738 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Dec (PAP) -- For crews sailing in the Polish Ocean Lines [POL] fleet:

A. In connection with the need to clarify matters about the membership of the Longshoremen's Union in the POL, the works council reports that all employees who have joined our union and filled out a union declaration and filed the document with the council retain all rights, inclusive of continuity of union membership, in accordance with the union statute.

B. Those who in the past year have found themselves by mistake or without their knowledge in other trade unions and who still feel themselves connected with our union and who confirm in writing to the works council their continued membership in the Longshoremens' Union also retain their membership continuity.

C. All rights and continuity of membership are also retained by those who consciously and formally resigned, moving to other trade unions or remaining non-unionized -- if, of course, they want to return and resign a declaration of membership of our union.

D. New members who are joining our union for the first time acquire rights in the normal way.

[Signed] Presidium of the Works Council of the Longshoremen's Union

WARSAW COURT REGISTERS THREE ADDITIONAL UNIONS

LD050730 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] The Warsaw Voivodship court has registered three additional trade unions, namely: Peasant Solidarity of the Walbrzych Voivodship, the Union of Nurses and Midwives and the Polonia Union based in Katowice, an association of people employed under contract. There are already 92 registered trade unions at present.

RURAL YOUTH UNION NATIONAL BOARD ENDS SESSION

LD042140 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] A 2-day plenary meeting of the national board of the Union of Rural Youth [ZMW] -- an organization celebrating its first anniversary -- ended in Warsaw today. On the first day of deliberations, the activity of national board members was assessed critically against the background of past achievements of the union.

Today, the issues of local and agricultural self-management as well as the front of national accord were discussed. As far as local and agricultural self-management is concerned it was decided to work out the union's stance later. The meeting expressed support for the initiative of setting up the front of national accord and views it as a step on the road to the implementation of the ideals of accord and the construction of social peace.

The ZMW proclaims the readiness of faithful service to the line of accord and accepts social and political duties which result from it.

SELF-GOVERNING REPUBLIC CLUBS DO NOT 'SERVE'

LD051602 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0730 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] TRYBUNA LUDU today presents reflections on a certain press conference. The title is "What Is Being Forged in These Clubs?" What is meant are the Self-Governing Republic Clubs -- Freedom-Justice-Independence. The clubs says the author of the article, where plans, proposals and concepts are to be forged which only increase confusion in activities do not serve -- and this is the most important point -- the republic itself. Some people want to counter the idea of accord with the idea of political struggle which leads further than tensions because it leads to final confrontation, with all the consequences of this.

MEDIA CRITICIZE SOLIDARITY'S PRESIDIUM RESULTS

TU Counters Official Efforts

LD021456 Warsaw PAP in English 1416 GMT 2 Dec 81

["Rebuff to Adventurers" -- PAP headline]

[Text] — Warsaw, 2 Dec (PAP) — In an article headlined as above, the Polish Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote:

The year-long political struggle in Poland is growing sharper. The line of socialist renewal, confirmed and developed in resolutions of the 9th Extraordinary PUWP Congress and subsequent plenary sessions of the Central Committee, has been countered with a conception envisaging a bourgeois-democratic system adjusted to geo-political conditions, advocated by hostile forces.

The party and the government have prepared a realistic programme for overcoming the crisis but it is faced with increasing difficulties because the adventurist and anti-socialist segments of Solidarnosc, ideologically steered by rabid anti-communists and nationalists from KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and KPN [Confederation for an Independent Poland] organisations, are stepping up their destructive activity against the party and state authority bodies on all fronts which is virtually blocking introduction of almost any government decision.

The sixth plenum of the PUWP Central Committee took place in an extremely complicated situation due to the fact that Solidarnosc, remaining under the influence of the anti-socialist majority of the National Commission's leadership, instead of agreeing to cooperate with the government and the party to overcome the crisis, is waging a hard struggle for power trying at the same time to rid itself of responsibility for the deepening economic difficulties, spreading social anarchy and unruliness.

In an atmosphere of a heated, critical and frank discussion, the Central Committee members assessed the present situation as posing a threat to national existence and state security. They concluded that it is necessary to resort to constitutional safeguards to defend the most vital interests of the society. A resolution carried by the plenum requires the PUWP Sejm Deputies' Club to submit urgently to the Sejm two draft laws -- on the trade unions, and on extraordinary powers for the government to put an end to activities leading to economic collapse and total disorganisation of social life.

Reaffirming its unshakable will to continue the process of socialist renewal, the party is still stretching out its hand to all patriots who support the constitutional principles of Poland's socio-political system and are for mobilization of all forces within the front of national accord for the crisis to be overcome by concerted effort of the working class, the peasants and the intelligentsia, as well as by the church, trade unions and social organisations.

KK Presidium Statement Scored

LD041516 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0630 GMT 4 Dec 81

[From the press review]

[Text] In a commentary entitled "There Must Be an Answer to These Questions" in TRYBUNA LUDU, Jerzy Bielecki regrets that extremist stands have gained the approval of NSZZ Solidarity's Presidium [words indistinct]. First, and I quote, what is the basis of the road of force which the government is allegedly (?using) on the fact that at the Higher Officers' Firefighting School which is subject to the Ministry of Internal Affairs and which was taken over by force, by people from outside the government who used order enforcement personnel after means of persuasion had been exhausted in order to put an end to lawlessness? What is more interesting is (?that this action took place without force).

Second, on what basis does the state [presumably 3 Dec statement by Solidarity National Commission Presidium] claim that the government wishes to maintain the past system of managing the economy and to drastically reduce the standard of living? Have the authors of the statement done anything to make sure that in 1982 there will be no shortage in the supply of fuels, raw materials, energy and materials necessary for production, and that labor productivity will rise and that the government should not have to (?distribute) centrally, and that every enterprise will take for production purposes only as much as it needs? Have the authors of the statement, apart from slogans and verbal statements, done anything to make sure that labor productivity increases and that the crisis and the fall in the standard of living are slowed down?

Third, the Solidarity Presidium has chosen its own original form of pressure on the constitutional authorities by declaring a general strike if full powers are approved for the government. While not mentioning the fact that the granting of such powers to the government does not, after all, necessarily mean the same as the introduction of a state of emergency -- as the statement of the Presidium suggests -- it is still a fact that despite the appeal by the Sejm the strike pistol is being pushed into the authorities' backs on any old pretext, and it is by no means the working class which has its finger on the trigger but activists representing opposition groups. TRYBUNA LUDU states that it is they and not the majority of Solidarity members who are very interested in bringing anarchy into life and slowing down the way out of the crisis.

The statement that the authorities have now wrecked the chances for national accord sounds sinister and false. The party and the allied parties are ardent advocates of such an accord. [Words indistinct] and in this connection there is a question: Who is it who really intends to [words indistinct] the line of national accord and who opposes national agreement by bandying about [word indistinct] slogans about a self-governing republic without mentioning the Polish People's Republic? These questions must be answered, says Jerzy Bielecki in TRYBUNA LUDU.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Urges Accord

LD041610 Warsaw PAP in English 1427 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Dec (PAP) -- "If Solidarity refused to join the front of national accord it would place itself in isolation," wrote the Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today.

"The idea of the front is to open a platform for agreement of forces which accept the constitutional principles of Poland's socio-political system and are for a socialist Poland."

"At the same time the Polish United Workers' Party cannot surrender its leading role in conditions of functioning of the national accord front. Those unwilling to accept these general assumptions know pretty well how to wage their struggle. And the fact that part of Solidarity's leadership refuses access to the general agreement of Poles will reveal to the working people the true face and political intentions of those who still pretend to be leaders of the working class and a trade union. Then the divisions inside Solidarity would become ever so deep. Many Solidarity members who still believe that their leaders have only union and workers' problems at heart will have the opportunity to learn what those leaders are really fighting for and for what purpose do they need the support of the union masses," the paper said.

"Certain opponents of the front of national accord have advanced the thesis that the clash of interests of the three basic social forces to form the pillar of the front is of such proportions that there is no chance for it to come into existence. The advocates of the thesis lack the sense of realism, if not to say political foresight. They have chosen not to notice the existence in Poland of the United Peasant Party, the Democratic Party, the branch trade unions and the socialist youth unions.

The truth is that the existing differences do not preclude the possibility of cooperation in the name of common supreme interests of the Poles. The newest Polish history offers such evidence. All who feel themselves Poles, regardless of their convictions, cannot be indifferent to Poland's fate, to the present day and her future, to her development or fall. Poland is one, and we are all responsible for her. This is why the three forces named by the opponents of the national accord can and should cooperate on matters of our national existence," opined the Army paper in conclusion.

KK Stand Criticized

LD042052 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Commentary by Kajetan Gruszecki]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, you will have learned of the position adopted by the Presidium of the National Commission [KK] of Solidarity and the chairmen of the regional executives from the current news. The stand was taken last night at the end of the Radom meeting. This stand has been submitted to union's members for consultation and to the KK for discussion. As is well-known, the Presidium itself is not authorized to pass resolutions. Arguing on the grounds that time still remains for deliberations to be made, it would be worthwhile to submit certain issues for consideration both to members of the union and to others as well.

The first point of the forementioned position begins with the words, and I quote: the authorities of the party and the state have used the negotiations with the union and the idea of the national accord to mislead society. This is the first accusation.

The entire document contains three pages of typed script and therefore it operates rather with slogans which must be taken at their word; evidence is lacking. On the other hand, the charges are being answered in a detailed and documented manner -- at length and not as glibly as in the case of the accusations presented in a few words.

In such situations it is always easier to attack. Nevertheless, let us listen to what comes next. I quote: The talks on Solidarity's key demands -- controlling food resources, territorial self-management, economic reform, the rule of law and access to mass information media -- have proved fruitless. End of the quotation. If the talks have proved fruitless one should at least blame both sides. As far as is known, the government has not broken off any talks. The situation is clarified a little by the KK statement on students' strikes. This is a separate statement. It says, and again I quote: We state that the solution of the conflict at the Higher School of Engineering in Radom can be achieved only along the road of negotiations guaranteeing the achievements of the objectives of this strike. Thus, the KK demands negotiations which must, as it states, end in nothing else but the attainment of the postulates of the strikers.

What sort of negotiations are these if only one solution is envisaged from the start? I am afraid that the same is true of the charges leveled against the government to the effect that the talks on Solidarity's key postulates have remained fruitless. If it had been assumed from the beginning in this case too that either the government would agree to every proposal or that there was no point in talking, the outcome of such a stand must have been known from the beginning. The most important aspect of all of this lies in the fact that the first point of the KK's position ends with the assertion, I quote: In this situation any further negotiations on the subject of the national accord have become useless. Period and end of quotations. The alleged evidence is uncomplicated: The Central Committee of the party had decided to force a bill on extraordinary measures through the Sejm. This, as the second point of the stand adopted by Solidarity states, will be countered without delay by the union with a general strike. And so we face a snake which has succeeded in grabbing its own tail.

Surely, the bill on the extraordinary powers of the government is to be adopted in case the process of dismantling the state system continues along with the disruption of our entire life -- specifically, through strikes. If there are no strikes and no attempt to dismantle, there will be no need for the bill.

The further argument of the so-called stand simply amounts to twisting the government's intentions on the issue of introducing the economic reform. There is a familiar ring about these charges -- that the initiator of the reform allegedly hinders it himself.

It is difficult to argue against such a position in a meaningful manner. And what if the commentator would risk an assertion that it is the executive of Solidarity that is hampering economic reform in Poland? Is such a war of words really necessary? Although, on this score too some evidence could be adduced.

The stand taken by the Presidium of the KK of Solidarity is not a resolution binding the union. We must hope that when this stand is discussed, the view will come forword that the most important matter is to extricate the country from the crisis, that the current aggravation of the situation is again taking us further away from our goal, and that setting up the council of national accord must be the beginning of the process of agreeing on positions and of building a joint program of action. Nothing will come of it if, as is being repeated, everything must be settled first -- and in 5 days at that, as the executive of the Gdansk region would have it -- before we attempt to reach an accord. There is no trace of any realism left here. It is easier to paint slogans on walls than to think, yet slogans will not get us very far. Thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for your attention.

4-Point Statement Questioned

LD041958 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In Radom the NSZZ Solidarity National Commission Presidium and the chairmen of the regional boards ended their session at about 0100 this morning. A four-point stance was put forward for deliberation by the National Commission on the 8th of this month. It says, in part:

First, the authorities exploited the negotiations and the idea of agreement so as to mislead the public. Solidarity was surprised by the adoption of the so-called provisional arrangement. There followed an increase in anti-union repression. The decisions of the PZPR Central Committee Sixth Plenum concerning a Sejm law on absolute powers for the government represent a threat.

Second, the possible introduction of a law on absolute powers for the government can only represent a restriction of civil liberties. Should such a law be passed, Solidarity will respond with a 24-hour national protest strike, and in the case of repressions, with a general strike.

Third, the so-called provisional system strengthens the old administrative system and cancels out the reform and the laws on self-management and the enterprise, and threatens bankruptcy and shortages and reduction of wages.

Fourth, national accord cannot be based on Solidarity being an ornament behind the facade of the authorities. The preliminary conditions for entering into accord are the withdrawal of anti-union repression, the setting up of a law on trade unions in a version accepted by solidarity, the withdrawal of the so-called provisional arrangement, the introduction of genuine reform, the holding of democratic elections to the councils, elections to the voivodship councils being brought forward, the introduction of control over the economy, the creation of a social council of national economy, allowing the social council of national economy, Solidarity, the church and other centers of opinion access to radio and television. The conditions given above were recognized to be the minimum ones.

Thus the fears which we did not conceal yesterday have been confirmed. The National Commission Presidium formulated its stance during the night, so it is now difficult to believe in any assurances of any kind given by certain leaders of Solidarity regarding their good will and desire to restore social peace in the country. This four-point statement unambiguously confirms the thesis that the idea of accord and agreement in the interests of the whole nation is alien to the governing body of the union. It harbors an unconcealed desire to block the initiative of Wojciech Jaruzelski for the creation of a front to unify all the forces which stand on a socialist platform.

The Presidium has laid down conditions for bringing about accord. The very fact of setting conditions, at a moment when the country finds itself in such dramatic need, overlooks the seriousness of the situation, to say the least. But let us pass over that in silence. Let us examine some of the conditions.

The first, for instance -- as the statement puts it, the withdrawal of anti-union repression. And here's a question: Which leader of Solidarity has said precisely what such repression consists of, and when is it applied? Or another one: The introduction of control over the economy. By whom? By the trade union? What shape is this control to take? A further condition: The passing of a law on trade unions in a version accepted by Solidarity. Then what is the Sejm meant to be? Must it accept the Solidarity version unanimously, vote it through, as in the old days, and consider itself freed of any responsibility of any kind? And what would the other trade unions have to say about that? These are just a few questions: one could multiply them. The Solidarity leaders are not concerned about any answer to them. There seems to be one goal: The halting of the process of creating a front of accord, for once it found itself inside it the leadership of the union would have to assume part of the responsibility for the process of leading the country out of the crisis. And for that one needs courage.

Communique Criticized

LD051637 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0630 GMT 5 Dec 81

[From the press review]

[Text] ZYCIE WARSZAWY carries the stance of the NSZZ Solidarity National Commission Presidium and of Solidarity's regional boards chairmen presented to members for consultation. This stance is the object of commentaries in today's papers.

What is the Radom communique trying to say asks Zdzislaw Morawski in ZYCIE WARSZAWY. That concessions should be gained which are realistically possible or that a situation should be created which makes impossible any dialogue, any discussion or agreement based on principles which it is possible to accept and which are in accordance with the Constitution? I fear, says Zdzislaw Morawski, that the authors of the document have chosen this latter possibility. A general strike is being threatened which under the conditions in which we all are living would be a form of economic and political suicide.

The government no doubt makes mistakes, ZYCIE WARSZAWY continues. The authorities are not infallible and must be subject to supervision. The point is, however, that there should be someone to supervise. It seems that the authors of the communique would like to govern on their own, supervise on their own, make decisions on their own and represent on their own. This is not a platform of agreement but a platform of confrontation.

The body which issued the Radom communique is not a statutory organ of the union. Thus, what we have is a document which, as was announced, is only a proposal for discussion. Let us hope, we read on in ZYCIE WARSZAWY, that consultations in factories and enterprises will justify a departure from concepts which are so extreme. We expect that these consultations will make it possible to formulate demands which might constitute the object of hard and difficult negotiations, but negotiations nevertheless.

Further on Stance

LD051346 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Adam Witold Wysocki commentary]

[Text] We have a new impasse; an impasse which is much more serious and more fraught with consequences than was the case only 2-3 days ago when, it is true, there were conflict situations in many parts of the country but when real chances of finding compromise solutions were taking shape.

Now there is no longer any talk of compromise. The demands and the tone in which they are being put are hard and resolute, more so than ever before. I have in mind, of course, the stance of the Solidarity National Commission [KK] Presidium.

The Presidium proposes that the KK, which is to meet on 8 December, should adopt a resolution on discontinuing all talks with the government. We do not know what the commission will decide but the Presidium has already made its decision. Has made its decision to do what? Waiting for an answer to this question is not only that most uncompromising and determined part of Solidarity itself but also, or perhaps above all, the entire public. If accord -- as a chance of getting out of the present crisis which has swelled up so dangerously of decreasing social and political tension -- is being rejected in such a resolute manner then what is left as an alternative? A fresh strike? First, a 24-hour strike and then on to the bitter end? What sort of bitter end? What is expected from people who are becoming more and more exhausted, who are being steeped more and more in internal indecision and hopelessness?

Let us just look at the faces surrounding us, at the faces in the lines which are getting longer and longer in front of stores which are becoming increasingly empty. Let us look at the faces outside the gates of factories and institutions which are decked out in white and red -- a decoration which many months ago stopped being a solemn and festive decoration. How much enthusiasm is there in these faces and how much human unease, run-of-the-mill unease about one's own fate, about one's own place of work and about the fate of those closest to one?

We are on the latest bend of our most recent history. How many bends like these have we already got behind us, starting with the memorable summer of last year? How often has hope been accompanied by alarm and perplexity -- alarm over what might happen, what might happen tomorrow? What political windings have we still got ahead? How long will the state of general stagnation, apathy and couldn't-care-less go on for -- a state into which are also falling those who until recently were full of enthusiasm and belief? Some believed in the soon-to-arrive chance of building a second Japan and others in fully socialist renewal. Today there is not a murmur about Japan and the word renewal is being said less and less frequently. How can one speak of renewal here when time and time again situations arise which are not new in the slightest? On the contrary, these situations are rather old and redolent of the times when the former republic -- both the first and second -- was not flourishing but was doing quite the opposite, namely sinking in increasingly great chaos.

Opposing the slogans of accord and agreement is a countering cry: Veto and no accord. And this is being done at a time when accord is becoming just as necessary as bread and water which they, by the way, might also cut off any time. Millions of people who are quite simply trying to work have no say in the course of this great political game of which we are witnesses -- unfortunately, not only witnesses because willy-nilly we must all shoulder the consequences of this game.

The stakes in this game are power -- and this is what is meant here, the taking over of this power and not something else. The rest, including the price which 36 million Poles pay every day, is unimportant -- that is, it is unimportant for those who have taken up this big game for power and are waging it consistently.

Ladies and gentlemen: That memorable day when representatives of the three main politico-social forces -- the party, the church and solidarity -- met to jointly consider the possibility of national agreement is not too far in the past. Universal hopes accompanied the Jaruzelski-Glemp-Walesa meeting, namely that after such a long period of dramatic tensions there was the shadow of a chance for social calm -- social calm which is needed more than ever before because without this calm it is difficult to speak of improving anything at all, not to mention the economic reform without which there are no prospects for overcoming the crisis.

And it was precisely then, just after the publication of the communique on the meeting and right after the first few words of support expressed by enlightened people of various views and ideologies who were equally genuinely and patriotically worried about the fate of the state and the nation, that the counter came -- a counter which was sharp and doubly painful because it struck directly at the authority of one of the main participants of the meeting. This was a very clear signal of the increasingly great differences not so much in the new trade union movement as in circles associated, let us say, with this movement. It was precisely there, right from the word go that the greatest unease and worry over the nascent possibility of agreement, showed themselves. These circles are fully aware that in politics it has always been the rule that every rapprochement of the center constitutes a threat to radical wings, both right and leftwings. This explains their outwardly surprising alliance for the sake of joint short-term interests. And from that moment we have witnessed not just a campaign any more but a downright drive, even against the very idea of accord and agreement, because agreement after all is nothing more than a screen for the authorities who want to subjugate the unions and oppress the nation and who are striving deliberately to reduce the people's standard of living. It is only the church which is still not being directly attacked for taking up the initiatives of Premier Jaruzelski even though, after all the episcopate clearly supported the idea of accord.

The same support for the idea of accord and dealing with all controversial Polish problems through talks and dialogue between the Poles themselves, has also been expressed on more than occasion by Pope John Paul II. But such ideas are plain heresy for inveterate [Zapiekly] extremists. They know better, of course. They know best what Poland and the Poles need. But they do not know or do not wish to know about one thing: That every game and all forbearance have their limits. People are tired. People are disappointed over the lack of any kind of tangible improvement. They ask with increasing frequency: Who is placing barriers along this road? Who is quashing and torpedoing every initiative, every attempt to find a way out of the crisis? What have the incessant strikes and protests given and what are they giving? Who is using as their guiding principle the slogan of the worse the better? These questions will have to be answered.

Social Disquiet: 'Crisis'

LD061714 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Jan Rozdzynski commentary]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 6 Dec (PAP) -- Once again the hand on the barometer of social disquiet has moved dangerously near to the crisis point. Last week the threat of confrontation became clearly evident.

Solidarity, involved in the firemen's conflict -- as the events are called -- immediately reacted with a strike alert in the Mazowsze region, and Lech Walesa, from Warsaw's Solec Hotel, told Warsaw's citizens: The union is a big stick -- as some people say -- hanging over somebody or other; just as long as that stick doesn't fall on our feet. The fight is beginning today in earnest. The union cannot lose that fight nor can it retreat any further, because there is no longer anywhere to retreat to.

The words of Solidarity's chairman correspond to the stance approved the next day by Solidarity's National Commission and the regional chairmen meeting in Radom.

There is no doubt that the events at the firemen's college were a litmus test for many Solidarity activists. For the first time, too, for many months one could feel that, notwithstanding the tolerance of the authorities, there are Rubicons which must not ever be crossed. The rules of the game have for that reason become modified: In face of diminishing support from society for the strikes which destroy the state's economy and the nation's psyche, a different method of undermining the foundations of the system has been found.

It is to organize groups which call themselves civic initiatives and which are in reality -- for example the so-called Self-Governing Republic Clubs founded by J. Kuron -- nothing but -- as commentators are stressing -- a political party with a markedly anti-Soviet character which strikes at the foundations of socialism.

How is society reacting to all this? The results of research by the public opinion and program study research center of Polish Radio and Television can be enlightening. They show that in September of this year, only 30 percent of a sample polled had confidence in the government. In October, there were 40 percent and, at the end of November, 51 percent. To the question: Do you have confidence in the Solidarity leadership, in September 74 percent answered yes; in October 71 percent of the same group said yes; and at the end of November, 58 percent. What will happen in December?

Members' Numerical Strength

LD062010 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Jerzy Bielecki commentary]

[Text] Good evening. I do not know whether you ladies and gentlemen recall the occasion, a recent one, only a month ago, when after the well-publicized meeting of the premier, the primate and the chairman of Solidarity, Lech Walesa dispatched a telegram -- a statement -- on behalf of the Presidium of the union. The statement said that the union did not claim to represent everybody, that it had no monopoly on the truth and that dialogue and accord are necessary. This was the beginning of a month of hope -- hope for everyone, for those who believe and for nonbelievers, for those who belong to the party or who are not members of any party, for those who represent diverse trade unions.

This state continued for the first 3 weeks but it seems to me that this last week tends to blight these hopes. Well-known facts occurred, first in Warsaw when late in the evening or, in fact, during the night the Presidium of the Solidarity National Commission met and the next day, on Thursday, in Radom when -- this time in a wider circle, with the participation of the chairmen of regional executive -- the statement known to us all was issued. It is a statement which could be assessed as an ultimatum, a statement which rejects the line of national accord, a statement which is to provide the basis of a decision by the National Commission which is to meet on Tuesday.

One more thing, ladies and gentlemen, this statement says that its content is to be submitted for consultation with members of the union. Personally I have some doubt: How is it possible to consult 10 million members during one weekend -- 3 days -- on such an important issue as the future existence or nonexistence of national accord. Perhaps all of us remember that in the past consultations of this kind yielded little.

What is the main point of the statement by the Presidium and the chairmen of regional executives? The main point lies in an effort to precede the possible participation of Solidarity in the accord by the well-defined seven conditions. This amounts to putting the cart before the horse. Surely what is at stake is to achieve an accord in order to solve certain specific issues, to promote the implementation of reform, to strengthen the rule of law, to give greater strength to the institutions of the democratic state and to create a situation in which everyone would participate in the joint governing of the country, socialist Poland. If one begins from the implementation of conditions -- conditions which, frankly speaking, are unacceptable -- which to some extent undermine the existence of a constitutional government and constitutional authorities of our country, then, at this point, one cannot really speak about accord.

Can we be optimists despite these decisions? It seems to me that the answer is yes. This is because what, after all, the Solidarity union represents, amounts, above all to a millions-strong base -- and I apologize for this word -- of its members.

These members, first of all, are those who at their places of work decide about the shape of the union and decide what is going to happen in Poland. Therefore, in my opinion, it is not any group of activists, not those who have adopted these decisions or who are the authors of this statement, who will decide whether all of Poland will reach an accord in the name of the supreme good — the good of the country.

SEJM BEGINS DEBATE ON DRAFT TRADE UNION STATUTE

LD051148 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Yesterday the Sejm discussed the draft statute on trade unions. Principles governing the activities of trade union organizations in Army units and units subordinate to the Ministry of Internal Affairs gave rise to emotion and controversy. Solidarity representatives emphatically called into question the justification for banning soldiers on active service, those doing military service on a substantive basis, members of the Citizens' Militia and of the prison services from forming and creating trade unions.

An animated exchange of views was caused by draft regulations which say that civilian workers of both these ministries can organize themselves only in one union defined by the Council of State.

Making his views known on what was said in the discussion, Gen Jozef Urbanowicz, vice minister of national defense, said among other things that it was the intention of the ministry to harmoniously unite the freedom to form organizations and the requirements of defense.

As expected, the heated discussion also dealt with the section of the statute entitled: Right to Strike. The Solidarity expert, Professor (Stelmachowski), said unequivocally that the union which he represents cannot agree to a suspension of the right to strike. The original version of the draft statute which said the Sejm could suspend the right to strike for a maximum of 2 months -- and only once a year at that -- was the most far-reaching solution to which Solidarity could agree.

Committees Complete Draft Law

LD062158 Warsaw PAP in English 2047 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Dec (PAP) -- At a joint meeting yesterday the Sejm Legislative Committee and the Committee for Labour and Social Affairs reached agreement on the text of the trade unions bill to be debated at the nearest Sejm session.

The deputies rejected by vote a Solidarnosc postulate and accepted the wording of Para. 13 which states that soldiers in active service, persons performing temporary military duty, as well as functionaries of People's Militia and penitentiary services had no right to form unions.

The paragraph relating to the rights of civil workers employed in units of the above mentioned services has been substantially redrafted.

Deputy National Defence Minsiter General Jozef Urbanowicz explained that the unions which already exist in the Ministry of National Defence's units will be allowed to operate according to the final provisions of the bill. It states that civil workers employed in military units and services subordinated to the home office who were trade union members on December 1 have the right to continue their union activity. But employees of institutions subordinated to the home office or the Ministry of National Defence can form unions provided they comply with the requirements of state defence capability.

The bill states that strike is the ultimate means and cannot be proclaimed unless other possibilities of settling the problem have been exhausted.

The deputies unanimously agreed that strike can be proclaimed by the works' trade union organisation only after it has been accepted in secret ballot by the majority of the crew. Strikes in above-works level organisations will be proclaimed along the same lines. The union can proclaim a protest without fulfilling the aforesaid requirements in the case of flagrant violation of union rights and liberties.

Article 40 which relates to limiting the right to strike in specific branches of the economy was the subject of detailed discussion. The draft takes into account almost all Solidarnosc postulates which do not infringe the state's defence capability.

It has been agreed that in the state railways, other transportation and communications organisations, as well as at the radio and television network, in every case such essential services must be maintained as required by the state defence capability and security and the basic needs of the society.

With regard to the possibility that the Sejm may limit the right to strike, the deputies accepted a variant which restricts the prohibition on strikes to three months, and foresees a possibility for the Sejm to repeat such decision a year after the previous one. This solution has been worked out in agreement with Solidarnosc and other trade unions.

SEJM RECEIVES DRAFT LAWS ON ECONOMIC REFORM

LD051920 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers has sent the speaker of the Sejm draft laws which are connected with the economic reform which is about to be implemented. The draft laws concern socio-economic planning, state statistics, prices and the granting of powers for conducting activity in foreign trade. Successive draft laws introducing the economic reform will be submitted before the Sejm in the near future.

GOVERNMENT, SOLIDARITY VIEW ECONOMIC REFORM ON TV

LD061804 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Dec (PAP) -- On 5 December in the evening [words indistinct] a videotape of a discussion on economic reform in which representatives from the bureau of the government's plenipotentiary in charge of questions of economic reform including deputy plenipotentiary Prof Zdzislaw Sadowski and representatives of Solidarity, including Jacek Merkel, member of the Presidium of Solidarity's National Commission took part.

J. Merkel opened the discussion. He stated it would be possible to implement the reforms only if both the government and the public approved its form. The Council of Ministers' decision concerning principles of the functioning of enterprises in 1982, he added, did not correspond to what the trade union regarded as reform and is tantamount to its denial.

Government representatives proved that the decision which had been adopted was tantamount to the introduction of a new economic mechanism. They noted that concrete decisions should not be postponed since enterprises need to know what awaits them in 1982.

In conclusion, Prof Z. Sadowski noted that the government emphasized yet again the desire to cooperate with Solidarity regarding the abovementioned decision which says it is ready to introduce possible amendments to and changes of the text of the decision.

More on TV Discussion

LD062142 Warsaw PAP in English 2023 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Dec (PAP) -- Last night, Polish Television broadcast a discussion on the economic reform with the participation of a group of government experts, headed by deputy government plenipotentiary for the economic reform, Professor Zdzislaw Sadowski, and a group of Solidarnosc representatives, headed by Jacek Merkel, Solidarnosc National Commission Presidium member.

Jacek Merkel initiated the discussion by saying that the economic reform can be carried into effect only if both sides, i.e. the authorities and the society, agree to its form. According to the union, this is not reflected in the new draft bills recently presented to the Sejm. The Council of Ministers resolution specifying enterprises' operating principles in 1982 does not agree with the union concept of the reform, Merkel added.

The government experts agreed that the centralized distribution of scarce raw materials and compoents which is to be maintained throughout next year under the so-called government provisional arrangement does not comply with the spirit of the reform but argued that in the country's present difficult situation it was the only possible feasible solution. "We had to choose the best of the bad solutions," Prof. Sadowski remarked.

Concluding the discussion, Jacek Merkel objected to the fact that the decisions to submit the essential bills relating to the economic reform and the resolution on the enterprises' operating principles in 1982 were taken up by the government on its own. Sadowski replied here that the results of the economic reform depended on the co-operation of all the interested sides, including the Solidarnosc union, and that the text of the resolution itself expresses the government's will to co-operate with the union where it states that the bill will be amended or revised if necessary.

SEJM DRAFT LAWS DESIGNED TO AID PRIVATE FARMS

LD051044 Warsaw PAP in English 0810 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Dec (PAP) -- Two of the draft laws recently submitted to the Polish Sejm are meant to protect private farms, in tune with the repeated calls from Polish farmers staging protest actions in many parts of the country.

One of the two drafts, designed to amend the civil law code and lift the law on limits on private farms, repeals the limits on the size of farms purchased or sold (so far set at 15 and 20 hectares) and fixes the maximum size at 50 and 100 hectares (depending on the region of the country), that is in phase with the systems norms laid down in the agrarian reform decree of 1944. In addition, the draft would substantially liberalize the requirements concerning the formal farming skills of land purchasers.

The other draft is to amend the civil law procedures, and provides for the liquidation of inequality in the approach to private farms as compared with socialized ones.

NEW INSTRUCTION ON LINKED SALES OF ANIMALS

LD061500 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1330 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] It emerges from information passed on to PAP by (Wojciech Raczywiski), director of the Department of Technology and Transport in the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy, that the voivodas have been authorized by the ministers of domestic trade and services and of agriculture and food economy to depart from the ratio of 1 to 5 accepted in the so-called linked sale of animals for slaughter, if they have at their disposal an appropriate [words indisticnt]. The voivodas also have the right to increase the number of articles offered to farmers within the framework of linked sales. On the basis of an instruction by the minister of domestic trade, the voivodas can alter the centrally determined ratio of 1 to 5 to one that is more favorable to the farmers.

LARGE PEACE MARCH STAGED IN BUCHAREST 5 DEC

Stefan Voitec Speaks

AU050907 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0735 GMT on 5 December announces that "columns of working people" from Bucharest and from the counties are staging a peace demonstration in the capital, marching toward the Central Committee headquarters. The statement is followed by patriotic music. At 0747 GMT the music is interrupted for a live transmission from one of Bucharest's main arteries, where members of the peace demonstration are interviewed; they all assert their support for Nicolae Ceausescu's peace initiatives and for the disarmament campaign in Romania. Thereafter, the transmission returns at about 15 minute intervals to various points of the demonstration for similar interviews and statements.

At 0955 GMT begins a live relay from the square in front of the Central Committee headquarters on the "great meeting devoted to general disarmament, security, cooperation and peace." The announcer reports President Nicolae Ceausescu's appearance on the Central Committee balcony, accompanied by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and other comrades from the party-state leadership." The meeting is opened by Stefan Voitec, member of the RCP Political Executive Committee, who speaks about the significance of this meeting and about the response elicited in Romania and abroad by Nicolae Ceausescu's peace initiatives. At 1000 GMT the floor is taken by a Bucharest worker, who says "threatening clouds are hovering over Europe at present," "And mankind is pinning great hopes on the disarmament negotiations in Geneva." He is followed by various other representatives of Bucharest and county working people and bodies who, in the same vein, demand disarmament and peace measures, and extensively praise the RCP secretary general.

Nicolae Ceausescu is introduced and delivers a 35-minute speech.

Stefan Voitec then expresses thanks to Ceausescu for his address. He then suggests to the rally to empower the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front to send a peace appeal to all nations of the world, and says the applause that greeted the suggestion can be taken as an endorsement.

Ceausescu Address

AU051215 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1046 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Address by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at peace march and mass rally in Bucharest, on 5 December -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends,

To begin with, I would like to extend to the hundreds of thousands of participants in the big Bucharest mass rally, the participants in peace marches throughout the country and all our people warm revolutionary greetings and best wishes, on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the government, the council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] and myself personally. [applause, cheers, chants]

This big Bucharest manifestation devoted to disarmament and peace in Europe and throughout the world as well as all peace manifestations in our country that preceded it are an expression of the Romanian people's high political awareness and determination to act, along with the European peoples and all peoples, to halt the arms race, promote a responsible policy toward mankind's destiny and resume the policy of detente, respect for national independence, peace and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world. [applause, cheers, chants]

We are deeply concerned over the scope of the arms race, the huge accumulation of armaments in Europe, primarily nuclear, and the decision to deploy new medium-range missiles, to develop the existing ones and to deploy the neutron bomb on our continent. [applause, cheers, chants]

The considerable increase in the nuclear arsenal on our continent creates the danger of a nuclear war which could destroy all of Europe and the world. The wonderful achievements of science, the fruits of the evolution of nations and the great accomplishments of human society are in danger. The most precious and supreme creation of nations is being threatened, namely man and life itself. [applause, cheers, chants]

In the current serious international circumstances, when dark clouds of a catastrophic storm are accumulating over Europe, it is necessary to do our utmost to halt any actions that could unleash the nuclear arsenal and cause an international disaster. [applause, cheers, chants]

We welcomed and continue to welcome the large mass manifestations in Europe and other continents against the arms race and for disarmament, nuclear disarmament, the establishment of a lasting peace and the defense of the right of peoples to free existence. [applause, cheers, chants]

Our people have supported and will always be alongside the big peace manifestations in Europe. Although we did not physically participate in these race manifestations in Europe, one could say we were also present there; likewise, we believe that the European peoples and peace-fighters are also present here, in Bucharest, in the struggle for peace. [applause, cheers, chants]

The broad international response to the SDUF and Grand National Assembly [GNA] appeals for peace and disarmament proves that these appeals are in full accordance with the aspirations of our people and all peoples and express the determination of mankind to live in peace without wars. [applause, cheers, chants]

One has reached such an armaments level that any new accumulation of weapons, particularly nuclear, could unleash a world catastrophe. The atom was taken away from its natural purpose and taught to kill. The atom was put inside bombs of scores and hundreds of kilotons or megatons, which could spread death, cataclisms and darkness. One sees that underground shelters are being built in the vain hope that the killing atom cannot penetrate them. However, those who believe that they can save themselves by hiding in such places are very wrong. Those who will unleash the atomic force can be sure that they will not be able to avoid its devastating effects. Even if they were to stay alive, through a wonder, they can be sure that they will not be able to avoid the right and harsh justice of men and peoples. [applause, cheers, chants]

The atom should be left in its natural place, namely in matter; let us make the atom produce millions and billions of kilowatt hours of energy; let us make the atom bring light to villages and towns, factories and plants and to people's households, so as to enrich their life. [applause, cheers, chants]

To paraphrase Eminescu's [Romanian poet of the 19th century] lines one could say: Do not manufacture missiles that could kill you, when you know very well that you are entitled to life/ Better ensure that you enjoy the right to live in this world/ And live in brotherhood. [applause, cheers, chants]

Also to paraphrase Eminescu, one could say: Let us not forget that we are many and strong/ If we want it, we can ensure peace. [applause, cheers, chants]

Therefore, now before it is too late, let us take resolute action to put an end to the policy of armanents and to halt the deployment and development of new nuclear missiles. Now, when we are still alive, let us do everything possible to defend the supreme right of peoples and men, the right to free existence and life. [applause, cheers, chants]

After the first nuclear bombs start falling, it will be too late. Let us now bring to account those who are preparing for a nuclear war. Let us now make those responsible for the continuation of the arms race stop from their dangerous course of plunging the entire world into a catastrophe. [applause, cheers, chants]

We hail the beginning of negotiations in Geneva between the USSR and the United States on halting the deployment and development of additional nuclear missiles.

We expect that an agreement be reached to prevent, during the period of negotiations, the implementation of the program to deploy new armaments in Europe and to reduce existing ones. We deem it necessary that these negotiations lead to an agreement on the greatest possible cutbacks in nuclear missiles and weapons in Europe. [applause, cheers, chants]

The attainment of a balance between East and West should be done not by introducing new nuclear missiles and armaments but by substantially reducing existing ones. We believe that after such an agreement and cutbacks are attained, one should continue to act to completely eliminate medium-range and tactical missiles and all kinds of nuclear weapons in Europe in order to create a Europe free of any kind of nuclear armaments. [applause, cheers, chants]

Since all European peoples are directly interested in the problems of medium-range missiles and other kinds of nuclear weapons, it is necessary that these peoples take an active and direct part in the negotiations and have the opportunity to have their say at the Geneva conference, thus contributing to attaining the necessary agreements and understandings, halting the deployment of new missiles and reducing and gradually and fully eliminating all kinds of nuclear missiles and weapons from Europe. [applause, cheers, chants]

We European peoples, regardless of where we live, in west or east and in north or south, are directly threatened by the existing nuclear armaments and the weapons due to be deployed in the future. We European peoples should take resolute action and say a clear no to medium-range nuclear missiles, the neutron bomb and all kinds of nuclear weapons. [applause, cheers, chants]

Let us do everything possible to turn Europe into a continent of peaceful cooperation between all states, regardless of social systems, a continent free of nuclear weapons. We also realize that it is necessary to firmly act to proceed toward reducing conventional armaments and all kinds of weapons. We consistently advocate the simultaneous abolishment of the two military blocs. In this spirit, Romania is resolutely acting to ensure the conclusion of the Madrid meeting with positive results, to convene a conference on trust and disarmament in Europe and to secure the continuity of meetings devoted to security and equal cooperation in Europe. [applause, cheers, chants]

While giving priority to halting the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe and reducing and eventually eliminating existing ones, we never forget that we must do our utmost for overall disarmament, primarily total nuclear disarmament, throughout the world. [applause, cheers, chants]

As long as the arms race continues and various kinds of nuclear and other weapons are built, life on the European Continent and the existence of our planet and all mankind will always be in danger. [applause, cheers, chants]

Socialism has always spoken out for disarmament and peace. It is high time that we energetically struggle to implement the noble ideals of socialist humanism, namely peace and cooperation between free and equal peoples. [applause, cheers, chants]

It is necessary to put an end to any kind of propaganda to justify the arms race, the propaganda of hatred against other peoples. Those carrying out such activity become the prisoners of their own propaganda and begin to hate the world and life. They can only see evil things and begin to consider war as a necessity. One should put an end to such propaganda and actions of disinformation. If the same efforts and means were invested in the propaganda for detente and the development of trust and friendship, one would create the premises for attaining mankind's aspirations to live in a world of trust, peace and peaceful cooperation and to completely eliminate wars from international life. [applause, cheers, chants]

It is within the power of European peoples and all peoples -- by taking united and resolute action and being fully aware of the dangers hovering over their life -- to bring about an end to the arms race.

Therefore, let us resolutely say a clear no to the arms race and all kinds of nuclear missiles and weapons in Europe and throughout the world. [applause, cheers, chants]

Let us say a clear yes to the policy of detente, copperation and respect for the national independence of all peoples; let us say yes to the policy of peace throughout the world. [applause, cheers, chants]

Let us resolutely act now, before it is too late, when we are still alive, to ensure the basic right of men and peoples to freedom and life. [applause, cheers, chants]

We are fully convinced that the voice of peoples will be heard and respected. Those sitting near launching pads or nuclear arsensals, generals, officers, soldiers and political leaders, must never forget that triggering off a war will bring death and disaster to the entire mankind. Both the generals, officers, soldiers and politicians have mothers, children, sisters and nephews who will fall prey to nuclear missiles. They may even be the first victims. In the name of the existence of men and children and their future, let us halt now, before it is too late, the policy of nuclear weapons and overall armaments; let us ensure disarmament and peace on earth. [applause, cheers, chants]

This big mass rally in the capital city of Socialist Romania does not mark the end of peace actions, but rather their elevation onto a higher level and the beginning of a new stage of the struggle against war, for an end to the arms race, for overall disarmament, primarily nuclear, for a Europe free of nuclear weapons, for peace and for the right to free existence and life. [applause, cheers, chants]

We are on the eve of the winter holidays. We are on the threshold of a new year. Let us bring a most precious present to children and peoples, namely peace, tranquillity, life and the joy of life in a better and more just world, a world of justice, without arms and any kind of wars. [applause, cheers, chants]

I will now recite several verses: Come, let us unite in struggle peoples, all of us/Let us live free under the sun, without nuclear weapons/Let us all clearly say: Death to those who want war/Let there be flowers in the fields and a humane world/All evil should vanish from earth/Hatred should be vanquished/Men of goodwill, hand in hand/From the Pyrenees to the Carpathians/Let us live united as brothers/In peaceful work and coexistence/Let us live a happy life/. [applause, cheers, chants] Let us make tractors from cannons/Let us make light from atoms/Let us make plows from nuclear missiles/We are power/Rise to struggle, peoples/For peace and justice/And for life and freedom. [applause, cheers, chants]

Socialist Romania and all the Romanian people are firmly determined to do their utmost to strengthen cooperation and solidarity with all peoples and peace-loving forces everywhere, in the great just struggle for disarmament, cooperation and a better world. [applause, cheers, chants]

We are fully convinced that, by acting in unity, the peoples will determine an end to the arms race, will halt the deployment of new nuclear weapons, will bring about the reduction and elimination of existing weapons and will ensure lasting peace in Europe and throughout the world. [applause, cheers, chants]

In the name of life, let us strengthen the solidarity and unity of all progressive forces and all peoples for peace, independence and a better and more just world. [applause, cheers, chants]

CEAUSESCU SPEECH TO RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE 25 NOV

AU301247 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Nov 81 pp 1-5

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu to the Joint Plenary Session of the RCP Central Committee and the Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development, in Bucharest 25 November 1981]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, the Central Committee plenum will examine problems of particular importance for the country's socioeconomic development, for implementing the party program and the 12th party congress decisions. The plenary session will especially discuss -- in a critical and self-critical manner -- how our party is fulfilling its leading role in our society, the application in practice of the new economic-financial mechanisms, the strengthening of workers' self-management and self-administration, the improvement of planning and the leadership of the socioeconomic activity and the constant development of workers' socialist democracy.

The discussions that will take place at the Central Committee plenum must be permeated by a lofty revolutionary responsibility and by Communist Party spirit and must stress everything that is positive and ensures our socialist society's firm progress and that, at the same time, applies a firm criticism and self-criticism when it comes to shortcomings and drawbacks in the various sectors of activity. The discussions and decisions adopted by our plenum must ensure improvements in the activity in all fields; an increase in our party's leading political role; strengthened links with the workers class, the peasantry, intellectuals and with all working people, irrespective of nationality, and with all our people. At the same time, they must instill a decisive spirit of work and revolutionary struggle in unswervingly implementing the party program and in building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism. (Lively and loud applause)

Two years have passed since the 12th party congress. We are at the end of the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, which will ensure our fatherland's continuous development, an improved material and cultural living standard for our people, the strengthening of economic and political forces and socialist Romania's independence and sovereignty.

Events and life have shown and continue to show the correctness of the assessments and decisions of the 12th party congress, both regarding the domestic situation and international affairs.

In the 1970-80 period and during the 1976-80 5-year plan, Romania experienced vigorous socioeconomic development. As is known, industrial production has increased almost threefold in the past 10 years while agricultural production has increased 1.6 times. The material and cultural living standard of our people has considerably improved. In the case of a number of products, the per capita consumption almost doubled compared with 1970, and during the 1976-80 5-year plan real remuneration increased 29 percent, which is much more than the plan provided for.

Following an increase in the labor force, the development of the material-technical base and the improvement of production and social relations, extensive changes have taken place in Romanian society. Romania has become a strong socialist country with a modern industry and advanced agriculture in the full process of developing and improving.

All this clearly shows the correctness of the RCP policy and its strategic line and practical activity based on firmly applying the principles of scientific socialism and the objective laws to the concrete conditions in Romania. These achievements strongly prove the superiority of our socialist system, the force and creative energy of the workers class -- the leading class in our society -- the development and strengthening of the workers-peasant alliance and the alliance with the intellectuals and with all the other social categories, the strengthening of the unity of all working people, irrespective of nationality, and all our people within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front under the leadership of the RCP -- the leading political force of all our society. (loud applause)

Thus, it has been clearly proved that our party has honorably fulfilled its historic mission in the struggle for social and national liberation to eliminate the exploiting classes, any kind of oppression and for building the socialist society based on the principles of social justice and equity. Reality also clearly proves that our party is honorably fulfilling its historic mission under the new conditions by ensuring the people's leadership in building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism, in constantly strengthening the material and cultural strength of Socialist Romania and its national independence and sovereignty. (loud applause)

The Achievements in the First Year of the Current 5-Year Plan -- a New and Important Step Forward on the Road of the Fatherland's Socioeconomic Development

Dear comrades, the 1981-85 5-year plan envisages the continuation of the development of our economy and of all our social activity and Romania's transition -- on this basis -- to a new stage, the stage of an averagely-developed socialist country. During the current 5-year plan and alongside with developing the forces of production, we must ensure the best possible correlation and balance between the various sectors and subsectors of the national economy, improved planning and leadership of the overall social activity. The 12th party congress set forth the basic task of achieving a new quality in work and life in our fatherland.

In 1981, the first year of the current 5-year plan, we achieved important results in all sectors of activity and this demonstrates the correctness of plan provisions and of the 12th congress decisions. At the same time, these achievements represent a lasting basis for propertly achieving the 5-year plan targets.

This year, our industrial commodity production will be 23 billion lei higher than last year and the net production will exceed the plan provisions. Almost 400 new production capacities have been commissioned and important successes have been achieved in increasing labor productivity, cutting back production costs and material consumption. Important achievements have also been recorded in improving quality and the technical level of the production process.

In agriculture, although weather conditions have not been the most favorable, we have generally achieved satisfactory crops. Grain crops amount to some 20 million tons, sunflower and soybean production to almost 1.2 million tons, potato production to more than 4.5 million tons and that of field vegetables to more than 4 million tons. Satisfactory crops have also been achieved in the case of sugar beet and fruits, while our grape production was good. At the same time, a number of positive results have been achieved in the animal breeding sector, especially in increasing livestock -- although the plan provisions have not been completely fulfilled.

Important achievements have also been recorded in developing and modernizing transportation, construction work and in the other branches of material production. The measures on improving education, developing scientific, cultural and political-educational activity have determinedly been implemented.

It is true, in fulfilling this year's plan we have been confronted by a number of difficulties, shortcomings and drawbacks. Difficulties have especially emerged in ensuring the energy, raw material and other material bases which are necessary for the smooth development of the production process. This was especially owing to the fact that the plan on coal and oil extraction was not completely fulfilled and that the planned consumption rates were exceeded in some sectors. A number of shortcomings in proper material-technical supplies are due to the nonfulfillment of the planned brands and varieties of metal products in keeping with the requirements of our national economy and due to the fact that some chemical products and other materials were not achieved in keeping with plan provisions.

As is known, this year we have taken determined action to reduce imports to the minimum necessary and we have placed greater stress on providing certain materials, spare parts and subassemblies from our own resources.

We must openly state that a great number of enterprises and some ministries have not shown that they are ready to take very determined action to rapidly resolve the problems connected with the proper material-technical supply, thus causing shortcomings in the smooth unfolding of the production process. Shortcomings have also emerged in the proper operation of certain units, in building the planned production capacities, and this has created difficulties in fulfilling the planned industrial production. In addition to this, some agricultural products needed by the light industry, the chemical industry and other branches have not been produced in keeping with the plan provisions.

Life has shown that the trend established by the Central Committee to increasingly meet the energy, raw and other material needs of our country is completely correct, and it must therefore represent the basic trend for our future activity.

It can thus be stated that although our nonfulfillments also have objective causes, they are especially determined by subjective causes, by the shortcomings in the leadership and planning activity in our economy and in the work performed by the party and state bodies and organizations to resolve the complex raised by our country's socio-economic development.

Some cadres still do not trust their own forces or the capability of men of science, workers, engineers and technicians in resolving the country's problems, without resorting to imports any more. There are quite a few examples -- and we all know many such examples -- when people insist on resorting to imports although some enterprises and ministries were producing the given materials, spare parts or subassemblies in our country and although men of science, technicians and workers could have been mobilized to resolve the problems which it seemed impossible to resolve with our own forces.

It is necessary for us to act with great determination against the backward mentality of subservience toward everything that is foreign, of mistrust toward the capability of our workers class, of our men of science and our people. Let us act with great determination to raise the spirit of responsibility in resolving, to a greater extent, the complex problems of our economic development with our own forces.

It is true to a certain extent that the difficulties we have had to face are linked also with the accentuation of the world economic crisis, especially the energy crisis, which has affected all countries. The economic crisis continues to sharpen; it is strongly felt in the developed capitalist countries and it is felt in one form or another and to a greater or lesser extent also in the socialist countries; however, the developing countries are hit the hardest.

We must add to this the financial-monetary situation, the high interest rates at an international level, which represent a new form of imperialist and colonialist oppression and exploitation by financial capital, and an attempt to place the burden of the economic crisis on the shoulders of the people's masses, but especially on the shoulders of the people in developing countries.

Thus, serious disturbances have emerged in international life and the world economy. Comparing this with the meteorological situation, one could say that a sweeping and particularly intensive storm of 7-8 degrees is taking place. Under these circumstances, one has to ask the question: How can one face these serious disturbances and this sweeping storm? Could we consider trying to seek shelter and adopt a waiting position hoping that the storm may pass? It is obvious that such a position could not only be to our disadvantages, but would inevitably lead to the stagnation of our socioeconomic development and to our regression. We must therefore act with all our energy so we are able to face the storm in international economic life by taking firm measures aimed at ensuring our country's socioeconomic development under the current difficult conditions.

Anyone can sail a calm sea; a good sailor does not even fear a storm, he sails under difficult conditions as well. In acting in a revolutionary manner, our party must know how to surmount any difficulties, any storms and lead our people toward achieving their supreme aspirations, toward building socialism and communism. (lively, loud applause)

In the current domestic and international circumstances, we have achieved important results in developing our economy. This guarantees that we have everything necessary to implement the 12th party congress decisions and to fulfill the 1981-85 5-year plan to ensure our socialist fatherlands constant progress, the strengthening of the technical-material base, an increase in the national wealth, an improvement in the material and cultural living standards of our people and the constant strengthening of the strength and independence of the Socialist Republic of Romania. (loud applause)

The Great Targets and Tasks of the 1982 Plan on Developing the Socialist Industry

Esteemed comrades, in conformity with the basic goals of the current 5-year plan established by the 12th party congress, the 1982 plan submitted for discussion to the Central Committee plenum focuses on developing the energy and raw material base in our country.

It is necessary to focus the 1982 plan on achieving the planned oil and coal production, developing new energy sources and reducing energy and fuel consumption and on the proper management of the energy sources we have available. At the same time, we must ensure the commissioning of thermopower plants operating with coal and bituminous shales and of hydropower plants and microhydropower plants. All our forces -- both technical and human -- must turn in this direction.

It is necessary for the Ministry of Geology, Petroleum and Mines and for the other raw and other material-producing ministries to take firm action to completely and smoothly achieve the production envisaged by the plan. We must consider the provisions for coal and oil production, for ore production and for raw materials in general as minimal. Let us act with all our strength to achieve higher energy and raw material production.

It is necessary for the party activists, the communists and all working people in these economic sectors to take very energetic action, in a revolutionary and workers spirit, to give the fatherland more coal, more oil and more energy, more ores and raw materials.

From the rostrum of the Central Committee plenum, I would like to appeal to the communists, the working people in the oil and mining fields and to all raw material-producing workers to show lofty patriotic, workers' and revolutionary spirit in implementing the tasks devolving on them. Dear comrades, please do all you can to meet the requirements of our entire nation; please fulfill as much as possible the need for energy and raw materials of our national economy and of our people. (lively applause)

As regards the production situation in the mining and oil fields, I must openly state before the Central Committee that the activity carried out by the ministry leadership has not been up to the tasks entrusted to it by the party; many shortcomings and setbacks have been tolerated; they even want as far as reporting an unreal situation in the given sectors. This has actually led to the measures to reorganize this sector and set up the three ministries and change some cadres.

It is necessary to take determined action to implement the program on new energy sources. The Political Executive Committee has decided to create special bodies at the Ministry of Electrical Power, at the equipment-producing ministries and in the research field in charge of commissioning and procuring new sources of energy.

The Ministry of Electrical Power is especially required to do all it can to build the new thermopower stations and hydropower plants in good time and under favorable conditions and to see to the proper operation of existing ones so as to ensure the necessary energy for the overall socioeconomic activity in our fatherland.

I must mention that the leadership of the Ministry of Electrical Power has had serious shortcomings and firm action is needed to eliminate them and improve the activity in conformity with the great requirements of our national economy.

Important tasks in obtaining the products and materials needed by our national economy are also devolving on the Ministry of Metallurgy, the Ministry of Chemical Industry and the Ministry of Construction Materials. These ministries' obligation is to ensure the necessary varieties, brands and sizes of metals for the machine-building industry and for other sectors of activity, to achieve the necessary quantities and varieties of chemical products for the national economy, and to supply the raw and other materials necessary for construction work by completely renouncing intensive energy-consuming materials. I must mention that the activities of these ministries, too, especially those of the Ministry of Metallurgy and of the Ministry of Chemical Industry, has also shown very serious shortcomings. The leadership of these ministries has not taken highly responsible and determined action to properly fulfill the great tasks devolving on them in a timely way; they have not taken appropriate measures to make rational use of the production means and capacities available. The leaderships of these ministries and of certain enterprises have very easily resorted to importing certain products that can be produced in our country.

We have built a powerful metallurgical, chemical and machine-building industry and today they can actually solve the most complex problems and increasingly meet the production needs of all sectors. I am stressing this because the 1982 tasks are very lofty and important and require that the given ministry leaderships take very determined action to completely implement the plan provisions. I would like to appeal to the communists, the workers and the councils of working people in those industrial branches to act with complete, revolutionary, workers' responsibility to fulfill at least the planned production plan, although the possibility exists to exceed the plan provisions by better organizing the production process and work. I am convinced that all communists and all working people will meet our party's and people's expectations. (lively applause)

Important tasks also devolve on the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry, the Ministry of Machine Tools, Electrical Engineering and Electronics, whose activity has also shown very serious shortcomings.

The programs on assimilating and introducing new machines, equipment, engines, measurement and control apparatuses and other products into the production process have not been implemented opportunely, and this has led to serious difficulties in the correct unfolding of the economic activity and to imports. In this case, too, the creation of two ministries was determined by the very shortcomings obvious in properly managing and organizing the activity. I want to mention that in the field of machine-building, both ministries have large and modern production capacities at their disposal; they have a good collective of research workers, of working people who are able to solve the most complex problems. Therefore, I want to appeal to the communists and the working people in the machine-building industry to act with all their revolutionary responsibility and with great determination to eliminate shortcomings and opportunely resolve the problems facing them and to increase the role of the machine-building sector in supplying equipment for the national economy and in developing exports. (lively applause)

Important tasks also devolve on the Ministry of Light Industry, the food industry department and on the other ministries and economic bodies. It is necessary to act with great determination to eliminate the serious shortcomings in the light industry and in the food industry to properly organize work, increase the spirit of responsibility in leading the activity and in opportunely resolving the complex and very important problems facing the units in these industrial branches. I want to appeal to the working people in the light industry and the food industry and the other sectors of material production to do all they can, by acting in a workers' revolutionary spirit, so that the activity is carried out properly and so that the 1982 plan is completely fulfilled. (lively applause)

More determined action is needed to improve work in the field of transportation. The Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications must eliminate the serious shortcomings in this sector by ensuring the most efficient use of the fleet of railroad cars, trucks, vessels, planes and all means available in our country for all domestic transportation and for the transportation of goods abroad.

It is necessary to take serious organizational measures in the field of railroad transportation, but especially in the field of automobile transportation, to fulfill the important tasks devolving on it in our national economy. I also want to appeal to the working people in transportation to act, in a spirit of workers' and revolutionary exactitude, to rapidly eliminate shortcomings in that field so that the transportation activity takes place under favorable conditions -- one of the very important conditions for the proper unfolding of the economic activity. (lively applause)

We have important tasks in the field of investments. It is necessary to act with great determination to eliminate the serious shortcomings that persist in this sector which have led to nonfulfillment of important production projects. We must combat the tendency of moving construction organizations and working people from one place to another, because this disrupts activity and creates delays in the fulfillment of the investment plan. What we have in mind in 1982 is to even more firmly apply the trend of focusing all forces and projects under construction and on beginning only a very limited number of new investments. The ministry leadership must show greater determination and spirit of responsibility in fulfilling the great tasks devolving on it in 1982 as well. We have to achieve a great investment volume. We must commission a great number of production capacities. Investments in the mining and oil fields, in the fields of construction materials, chemistry, metallurgy, energy and in all raw material-producing sectors must be the focus of the construction activity. It is also necessary to do everything to commission the raw material and subassembly-producing units to completely guarantee their use in the national economy in keeping with plan provisions. The Ministry of Construction and ministries in general must take all necessary measures to fulfill the investment plan, and the Ministry of Industrial Construction must fulfill its role as coordinator and leader of the overall construction and investment activity under better conditions.

Esteemed comrades, while focusing our economic activity to unswervingly fulfill the provisions regarding the item-specified production in all sectors, we must act to completely fulfill the commodity production and net production plan. Each unit and sector must completely fulfill its tasks and where need be, as in the case of the energy and raw material production, the plan should be exceeded. We must view the current plan provisions as minimal and, proceeding from this, do all we can to achieve additional energy, raw and other material production. In cases in which we have guaranteed contracts, including exports, we must achieve additional outputs in all sectors of material production.

Special attention must be paid to increasing the quality and technical level of the production process. At the same time, firm measures are needed to improve the organization of work and the production process to increase labor productivity on the basis of the mechanization and automation of production and the reduction of nonproductive personnel. Energetic action is needed to constantly cut back production costs and material expenditures and to more forcefully increase economic efficiency to increase profits -- the unit of measuring a good economic-financial activity in each sector and unit.

Special attention must be paid to properly organizing technical-material supplies. This is undoubtedly linked primarily with the fulfillment of the production plan, as I have already mentioned, but at the same time, the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets must act with a greater spirit of responsibility to eliminate its own shortcomings in planning and in organizing supplies, thus ensuring the firm application in practice of the established norms and the achievement and constant observance of the standardization of materials. Let us completely eliminate the trend to overlook the established standardization by introducing other materials and higher standards than the established ones. In this respect, the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and the State Planning Committee must fulfill their great tasks with a greater spirit of responsibility in properly planning, organizing and guaranteeing supply and the overall economic activity.

Provisions of Patricular Importance for Raising the Activity in Agriculture Onto a Higher Level and for Achieving the New Agrarian Revolution in Romania

Esteemed comrades, the 1982 plan envisages very important tasks in the agricultural field. It is necessary for us to achieve 24-25 million tons in grain production in 1982; we should average 4,000 kg of wheat per hectare; 5,000 kg of corn per hectare; more than 4,500 kg of barley; more than 30,000 kg of beet; and more than 20,000 kg potatoes per hectare. We must also obtain at least 20,000 kg vegetables per hectare and larger fruit and grape productions. We have everything necessary to attain those levels.

This fall, although certain counties are lagging somewhat behind, sowing has been carried out under proper conditions, and the crops look good. Firm measures are necessary to completely wrap up the fall activity, to finish harvesting and transport goods and to completely finalize plowing. No hectares, no meter of land must remain unplowed this fall -- this is a condition for properly preparing the 1982 crop. Firm measures are also necessary to ensure fodders, to modernize stables, to properly look after and raise animals and achieve the planned production levels. Special attention must be paid to industrial plants and to obtaining such raw materials as flax, hemp, various oil-producing plants, medicinal plants, spices and other products necessary for our national economy. Appropriate measures are also necessary to ensure the fulfillment of the important tasks in fruit-growing and wine-growing and in the other fields of activity.

It is necessary for us to carry out a more sustained activity in all agricultural work under favorable agrotechnical conditions, beginning with plowing and sowing, by ensuring the appropriate density of all vegetable crops, proper tending of crops and by a timely harvest without any crop waste. It must be said that again this year certain units have not obtained the established crop density. There have been units -- both state and cooperative units -- that have sown 200-300 wheat plants per square meter and 20,000-30,000 corn plants per hectare, and they recorded low plant densities for beet, potatoes and other crops. It is obvious that under such conditions one cannot obtain the planned productions.

The achievement of all established targets requires the firm elimination of lags and shortcomings and of the negative conditions in agriculture, in the work performed by the Ministry of Agriculture, the agricultural bodies and other agricultural units. I want to stress at the Central Committee plenum that the leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture, many county agricultural bodies, agroindustrial councils and state and cooperative units have not understood that their mission is to attain maximum crops for each square meter of land, and they have not acted with great responsibility in this direction. This harmful attitude must be stopped! Let us introduce order and discipline into the agricultural activity, let us strengthen the spirit of responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Academy of Agriculture, the agricultural directorates and of all agricultural units and bodies.

We have everything necessary to properly implement the agricultural plan provisions and to ensure a substantial increase in the 1982 production and to thus implement the 12th party congress decisions and carry out the new agrarian revolution.

From the rostrum of the party Central Committee, I would like to appeal to the cooperative farmers, to all peasants and to all the working people in agriculture to act with a lofty revolutionary and patriotic spirit to rapidly eliminate shortcomings and lags in this field of the national economy in order to completely fulfill the 1982 production plan. I am convinced that the working people in agriculture will respond with all their enthusiasm to these appeals and ensure a good 1982 production. (applause)

The 1982 plan provisions for agriculture must be viewed as minimal, knowing that there is no limit in increasing production in all agricultural sectors.

Along with the concern with increasing agricultural production, greater attention must be paid to appropriately storing crops. It is also necessary to take firm measures to completely fill the state stock of agricultural products, both for local consumption needs and general needs by also increasing the contribution, especially as regards meat, wool, milk and eggs, by private farms, which have an important share in animal breeding. In this respect, it is necessary for us to reorganize the general direction of grain processing and storage and the system of contracting and purchasing of animals, milk and eggs by transferring all the responsibility to the Food Industry Department and by organizing the activity in an appropriate manner.

Taking into consideration the important role played by agriculture as a basic branch of the national economy, the extensive program of activity that has to be implemented in the field of land improvement and drainage, of irrigation, mechanization and chemicalization, the Political Executive Committee decided to increase investments for next year. More tractors and machines will be provided to more rapidly conclude the process of completely mechanizing agricultural work. We have already increased the plan by almost 4,000 tractors and we have appealed to the working people in the tractor industry to produce a few thousand additional tractors. As far as I know, it is possible to deliver an additional number of 4,000 tractors in 1982. In 1982 we must finalize the organization of mechanical milking, ensure drainage work and its proper operation and improve the soil -- all important conditions for achieving increasingly larger crops.

Comrades, thus we have everything necessary available; we have appropriate material conditions to completely fulfill the provisions of the plan for our country's socioeconomic development in 1982.

I want to express the conviction that the working people in industry and agriculture will do all they can to fulfill their highly responsible tasks under favorable conditions, and that 1982 will show considerable improvement in our economic activity, that next year we will traverse a large stretch of the road of fulfilling the 5-year plan and the 12th party congress decisions. (loud applause)

Increasing the Role and Contribution of Science and Technology in Industrial and Agricultural Production. The Development of Education and of the Cadres' Training Activity

Esteemed comrades, the proper fulfillment of the 1982 plan provisions and of the current 5-year plan requires an increased role by science and technology in industrial and agricultural production. It is necessary for the research institutes, education and the production process to act in complete unity to rapidly resolve the problems in the research program in all fields, in technical and technological research, and rapidly introduce the results in production. Special stress must be placed on implementing the program on the raw materials necessary for our national economy by paying particular attention to chemical, metallurgical products and to electronics and aviation materials. At the same time, research work must rapidly improve technologies with a view to cutting back energy, fuel and material consumption and to creating new materials with better features. Special tasks devolve on research work, design, education and on cadres in the production process in acquiring and introducing new competitive machines and equipment comparable to any similar products on the international level.

In agriculture, scientific research must focus its attention on ensuring seeds and seedlings, and highly productive animal breeds, and it must work out technologies to achieve higher production in all sectors. In close cooperation with education and production, agricultural research work must make a more active contribution to fulfilling the highly responsible tasks of agriculture.

Generally speaking, it is necessary to better coordinate and guided research work in all fields. It is necessary for the ministries and central research institutions to determinedly eliminate shortcomings and ensure the proper unfolding of the activity in this field of decisive importance for our socioeconomic development. At the same time, it is necessary for the National Council of Science and Technology to improve its activity and more efficiently and firmly control the overall research work.

In the field of education everything must be done to firmly apply the party decisions, the educational law and improve the level of education and link it more closely with the production process and research. Everything must be done to train highly qualified specialists who are able to rapidly fulfill their extremely responsible tasks in the process of material production. From the rostrum of the party Central Committee, I want to appeal to all men of science, to research workers and to education to unite their efforts and do all they can to fulfill their very important tasks and increase the contribution made by science to Romania's general development. I am convinced that the men of science will respond to this appeal! (lively applause)

Special attention must also be paid to training all cadres, to reassigning them, to improving the quality of work by proceeding from the fact that handling modern and highly technical machines requires highly knowledgeable people in all fields who are able to ensure maximum efficiency in all fields. One can say that at this time the training of cadres, and the improvement of their qualifications are primary requirements for capitalizing on the production capacities available in our national economy. We have decided to place stress in the current 5-year plan not on expanding and acquiring new production capacities, but on intensively using existing ones, on raising their qualitative and technical level of production. And the decisive factor for achieving this target is proper professional, technical and scientific training of all workers, technicians, engineers and cadres in all fields. I want to appeal to all working people and to all specialists to make sustained and constant efforts to improve their professional and scientific-technical level in order to be in step with the most modern achievements of science and technology and to fulfill their highly responsible tasks under the most favorable conditions. (loud applause)

For a Radical Improvement of our Country's Foreign Trade, for Increasing Exports and Cutting Back Imports, for Achieving an Even Balance of Trade

Esteemed comrades, foreign trade and production-sharing with other countries play a particularly important role in the overall socioeconomic development and fulfillment of the 1982 and 5-year plans. This year exports increased 12.5 percent, and 14 percent in the free-convertible currencies. We ensured a stronger increase in exports, thus achieving a certain surplus in the balance of trade, although this was not up to plan provisions. However, I must openly state that we are not completely fulfilling our foreign trade provisions; there are great lags, especially in exports. By the end of the year, we must ensure the fulfillment of the export production plan, too, so as to create a lasting basis in this field for the economic activity in 1982 and the overall 5-year plan.

It is necessary for us to take more determined action to expand exchanges and cooperation with the CEMA countries so as to meet the requirements of our national economy to a greater extent. I deem it necessary to inform the Central Committee that the 1981-85 5-year plan envisages significant increases in trade exchanges with CEMA member countries in our overall foreign trade. As far as raw materials and especially energy are concerned, current provisions are below the level of the preceding 5-year plan, a fact that makes us look for other supply sources, makes us turn to countries which do not belong to CEMA, to friendly developing countries and even to developed capitalist countries. This undoubtedly creates a [illegible] situation, implies special measures for raw material and energy supplies and for ensuring the necessary means of payment. This is why I believe that we must continue to seek new ways of resolving certain problems within CEMA and in relations with other socialist countries. In this context, I believe that the representatives of Romania within CEMA are not fully fulfilling their obligations and tasks, are not doing enough to seek appropraite solutions for expanding cooperation and jointly solving the problems of developing the economies of the CEMA member states. As a matter of fact, I want to inform the plenary session that these problems have been discussed within the CEMA bodies at the prime minister level. However, they have not been appropriately solved. Romania has also approached some CEMA countries, as well as some socialist countries, directly. However, we have not been able to reach appropriate solutions.

We have proposed a special summit meeting, at a party level, to discuss these problems, but the answer was that it is not possible, that the parties involved have other concerns and are unable to participate in such a meeting this year. We believe, however, that there cannot be more important problems for the parties in the socialist countries, within CEMA, than those of proper cooperation and collaboration and relations within CEMA.

We are also developing and strengthening cooperation with the other socialist countries. The level we have reached thus far cannot, however, be viewed as satisfactory.

We are developing relations with the developing countries and with the developed capitalist countries.

I want to inform the plenary session that more than 30 percent of our oil imports come from the developing countries, especially from friendly Arab countries. We import only a small quantity of oil from the Soviet Union and the PRC. We also receive other raw materials, some of which we received from CEMA member socialist countries in the last 5-year plan, from the developing countries and from a number of developed capitalist countries.

In view of that, we must resolutely endeavor to secure long-term contacts and the funds required to pay for all imports.

I want to inform the Central Committee plenum that the 1982 plan features, in the first place, means of payment for imported raw and other materials, thus ensuring conditions for smooth production activities; we will only proceed to additional imports after we have additional financial means. We must strive to reduce imports as much as possible and to increase exports as a means of paying for the former, and to secure additional funds to pay back part of the foreign debt contracted in previous years.

Some of the difficulties encountered in the balance of payments are mostly due to the international economic crisis. This year, certain foreign firms canceled contracts or postponed the opening of letters of credit and the implementation of contracts. Secondly, difficulties are also due to the very high interest rates, which exceed even credit reimbursement installments.

We have established programs to increase export production in the areas of chemical, metallurgical, construction materials, forestry, machine-building and other industries. On the basis of the measures established, we are ensuring the means required for a balanced foreign trade and an even balance of payments, and for gradually liquidating our foreign debt in the coming years.

In view of the above, enterprises, socioeconomic units and ministries must resolutely endeavor to achieve the planned production of raw and other materials -- equipment, spare parts, machinery and all other products envisaged in the plan -- and to continuously cut back imports. Current import provisions must be viewed as maximal and must be further reduced. We must make every possible effort to achieve the export production; the planned provisions must be viewed as minimal, and new opportunities and products must be devised for export.

Let us resolutely implement the decision to ensure a balanced trade and to cover imports by exports of equivalent Romanian products. Nothing shall be imported without equivalent exports or without secured means of payment. Any additional imports will be permitted only if the export plan is exceeded by additional marketing means abroad, thus ensuring 100 percent compensation for imports.

Foreign trade enterprises must improve their activities and must resolutely work in the spirit of the foreign trade law and of self-management and self-administration. All foreign trade employees must be remunerated in relation to the fulfillment of export tasks, and will receive their share of foreign trade returns in accordance with the law.

I want to mention at this Central Committee plenum that in this respect, the Ministry of Foreign Trade is very slow and has very serious failings. No measures have been taken to resolutely implement the foreign trade law; the ministry does not provide satisfactory leadership and coordination for all foreign trade activities as stipulated by the law.

The Foreign Trade Ministry and its leadership must resolutely work to eliminate shortcomings and apply the provisions of the law and the party-state leadership's decisions, with a view to ensuring order, discipline and optimal fulfillment of foreign trade activities. It will also have to devote greater attention to production sharing with other countries.

The problem of foreign trade and exports is a basic issue for our national economy and for our production, and it must constitute a permanent, daily concern for all ministries, for the State Planning Committee, for the Ministry of Finance and for the government. The Romanian economy is currently capable of extensive and diversified foreign trade, and on this basis, of ensuring an even commercial balance and balance of payments, as well as the necessary funds for reimbursing and liquidating our foreign debt. I want to urge all foreign trade employees and employees of the foreign trade and other ministries to resolutely work in a spirit of revolutionary exactitude to optimally fulfill their responsible tasks. I hope and trust that all working people employed in foreign trade branches will respond to this appeal and resolutely work for this purpose° (lively applause)

Increasing the National Income, the Real Remuneration of the Working People and the Incomes of Other Categories, and Further Raising the People's Living Standard

Esteemed comrades, the 1982 plan envisages a 5.1 percent increase in the national income and a 4.4 percent increase in the social product. On this basis we will ensure conditions for both the harmonious development of the national economy and for implementing the program to raise the living standards.

In accordance with the 12th congress decisions, in 1982 the development fund will be approximately 30 percent, and the consumer fund approximately 70 percent. This proportion will permit a balanced budget, provided the socioeconomic development plan is fulfilled, and the planned profits and revenues are achieved, and a strict program of savings is implemented.

The Ministry of Finance and the banks will have to pay special attention to the optimal functioning of the entire financial system, to securing incomes and to exercising tight control over spending, thus utterly eliminating the waste noted in many areas. The Ministry of Finance, the banks and all other ministries must pay equally great attention to foreign expenditures. We must reduce to a minimum all hard currency expenses and cancel trips abroad, which have become a negative practice. The finance ministries, the banks and the Ministry of Foreign Trade are responsible for ensuring a completely even balance in our means of payment and hard currency resources. I must mention at this plenum that in recent years the leadership of the Finance Ministry, of the Foreign Trade Bank and of the Ministry of Foreign Trade have not shown sufficient responsibility and have permitted high expenses and imbalances in foreign trade activities. Generally speaking, the Finance Ministry, financial bodies and banks still have serious failings regarding the functioning of the financial mechanism and increasing the role of finances in economic activities.

Resolute measures are required to increase the purchasing power of the leu in relation to other currencies. We must enhance the role of the financial system in the supervision of all economic, financial activities and in the achievement of profits and all state revenues.

In order to ensure positive socioeconomic activities and to continuously raise the people's material and cultural well-being, we must ensure a balanced budget and certain reserves, that is, a budget surplus. (loud applause)

Esteemed comrades, one of the most important concerns of our party and state is to create conditions so that, simultaneously with our socioeconomic development and with increases in the national income and wealth, the people's material and cultural living standards are continuously improved.

By the end of 1981 the plan on increasing incomes and on consumer sales through the socialist trade network will generally be fulfilled. Thus, real remunerations increased 1.5 percent in 1981, and consumer sales through socialist trade units increased over 4 percent.

I will now speak about several food and agricultural products. Sales of meat and meat products increased about 3 percent, vegetables close to 22 percent, sugar 4.3 percent, oil 7.3 percent, and eggs almost 17 percent compared to 1980. Considerable increases were achieved in the sale of other products as well. Similarly, the sale of industrial products increased almost 5 percent, and services 8.5 percent. To food and agricultural products sold from the state stocks through the socialist trade network we must add products marketed by agricultural production cooperatives, cooperative members and private producers, who brought to the market large amounts of food and agricultural products. The rate of increase of retail prices was approximately 103 percent, which is within the limits envisaged in the plan.

The 1982 plan and the supply program for the last quarter of this year and the first quarter of 1982 ensure a 4 percent increase in the sale of food and agricultural products through socialist trade units, and a 5 percent increase in sales of industrial products. As you can see, we have secured the necessary quantities of products for appropriate consumer supplies until the next harvest.

To fulfill the supply plan under good conditions, the Ministry of Agriculture, agricultural bodies and other economic ministries must resolutely endeavor to fulfill the planned productions, and the Ministry of Domestic Trade must endeavor to optimally organize and market products in both towns and villages, in accordance with the principles of self-management and self-supply and with the law. I must add that the Ministry of Domestic Trade and its leadership have not devoted sufficient attention to appropriate domestic trade; there have been serious shortcomings in its activity and in the activities of the consumer cooperatives. The Ministry of Domestic Trade and its leadership, the consumer cooperatives and their leadership, state and cooperative trade units and all working people employed in them must work responsibly and demanding, and must make every possible effort to ensure timely and optimal marketing of consumer supplies; at the same time, they must utterly eliminate any waste or profiteering. Working people employed in domestic trade and all other sectors must fulfill their highly responsible tasks and ensure that products reach the consumers, the builders of socialism, thus fulfilling their duties toward the party and people.

Esteemed comrades, in 1982 we will begin gradually implementing measures to increase the real remuneration of working people and the incomes of other categories, in accordance with the 12th party congress decisions.

At the same time, as is known, this year we improved industrial production prices and increased the prices of various agricultural products. The purchase price of meat on the hoof increased almost 24 percent, and the price of other products went up as well. In general, cooperative members, all peasants, and agricultural units this year received an additional 10 billion lei. Industrial production prices were brought up to date and improved, and agricultural contract and purchase prices were increased following price increases for various raw materials, particularly oil and other energy resources, and remuneration increases carried out in the previous 5-year plan.

In view of that, as we decided at the Central Committee plenum at the end of 1980, we must improve the retail price of several products. The 1982 plan envisages a 5 percent increase index for those products compared to 1980.

The price of certain consumer products will be based on the need to more judiciously correlate the prices of various products, and to maintain a close relationship between remuneration and income increases and prices, so that in the course of the 1981-85 5-year plan we can ensure the real income increases envisaged by the 12th party congress. As is known, throughout the 5-year plan, the price increase index will be about 8-9 percent, while real remunerations will increase 14-16 percent. This means that net remuneration will have to be increased 24-26 percent.

Pensions and other incomes of the working people will be increased proportionally, thus fully compensating for price increases and permitting additional income. We will ensure in this respect strict implementation of the 12th party congress decisions.

At the same time, we must keep in mind the fact that the prices of certain products, such as sugar, oil and rice have not changed in 25-30 years, although during this time people's incomes increased more than 10 times, while remunerations increased about 7 times.

One of the objective requirements of updating and improving prices in industry and agriculture is an appropriate correlation of marketing prices; ensuring an adequate price balance constitutes a decisive factor for productive economic activities. This will be achieved in accordance with socialist principles through the application of the new economic mechanism and self-administration for each unit. We will also ensure a correct relationship between the price of industrial products and that of agricultural products, thus establishing a sound foundation for the alliance between workers and peasants, which depends primarily on sound economic relations. Such measures will permit general economic development and further improvements in the people's material and cultural well-being.

I want to stress, so as to be clearly understood by all activists, by the entire party, by working and all people, that the establishment of a correct price policy and the preservation of adequate relationships among cost price, production price and marketing price is an objective requirement of good economic leadership and of building socialism and communism. To that I would add the need to increase prices in proportion to remuneration and income increases. However, we must ensure that this correlation is in keeping with the interests of the society, with the development of production forces and of the national economy, and that it contributes to continuously improving the people's material and cultural living standards.

It is in this spirit and on the basis of those principles that we will act in adopting a general price policy for 1982 and for the entire 5-year plan. In everything we do we proceed from the fundamental objective of the party policy, from the essence of our socialist society, which focuses all activities on man, on continuously raising the country's general level of development, and the well-being and happiness of our entire nation. (loud applause)

A Comprehensive Program for Strengthening Local Self-Management and Self-Supply, and for Increasingly Improving Consumer Supply

Esteemed comrades, in recent months the Political Executive Committee adopted a number of measures concerning supplies designed to strengthen local self-management and self-supply. They will contribute to the implementation of the people's councils law and other laws designed to enhance the responsibility of local bodies, county, town and communal people's councils in socioeconomic leadership.

Those measures also constitute an expression of the development of socialist democracy, which requires increasingly active mass participation in all social leadership. The area of supply is equally a sector in which the working people, the masses, most assume responsibilities and help solve problems. As of 1982, each country, town and commune will be directly responsible for consumer supplies; they will have the necessary means and material basis, which they will have to manage as efficiently as possible. The program on local self-management and self-supply presented to the Central Committee, which will be submitted to the Grand National Assembly, stipulates that each county and locality will be issued the necessary means -- in accordance with number of inhabitants and current consumption figures -- which will then be developed in coming years in accordance with the 5-year plan provisions.

The program is based on the fact that in 1982 Romania's population will be approximately 22,500,000 inhabitants, and that it will increase to about 23,350,000 by 1985.

As a result of the general development of the economy in 1982, the population in towns and workers' centers will be 14,500,000, and it will increase to about 15,300,000 million by 1985. Between 1982 and 1985 village populations will be about 8 million and will remain constant. We calculate that increases in village populations in this period will be absorbed by increases in the number of working people in industry and other sectors.

The program envisages the following material basis for meat, milk, eggs and other animal products:

1. Meat consumption and number of livestock required

Livestock species and category	Years	Average production per kg, animal on the hoof	Number of inhabitants for whom the average consumption is ensured towns and workers' centers	communes	Meat consumption kg/inhabitant towns and workers' centers	communes	Number of livestock required for consumer supplies thousand heads
- 1 cow	1982	360	15	20	15	12	1,400
-	1985	400	13	20	20	14	1,650
- 1 pig	1982	110	3	3	30	30	8,000
- 2 pigs	1985	110	5	5	35	35	9,500
- 1 sheep	1982	32	5	4	3.5	4.5	5,000
	1985	40	4	2.5	5.5	8.5	7,000
- poultry	1982	1.45	13 per capita	15 per	15.0	17.0	320,000
	1985	1.65	15 per capita	capita			
				18 per capita	20	23	370,000
- turkeys, geese, ducks, rabbits, etc.	1982				2	2	
	1985				2	2	

II. Milk and milk products consumption and number of cows required

		liters/cow			liters/capita		thousand heads
- milkcows	1982	2,285	10	10	200	200	2,255
	1985	3,000	10	10	250	250	2,335

III. Eggs consumption				million heads
- average eggs consumption/ capita	1982	270	270	38
	1985	300	300	44

IV. Fish and fish products consumption				thousand tons
- average consumption kg/capita	1982	7	7	158
	1985	10	10	233

The above table shows the program provisions based on 1982 consumption and on projected levels for 1985. Appropriate increases will be effected in both the number of livestock and in per capita consumption in 1983 and 1984 in relation to the development of the material basis and with population growth.

As can be seen from the table, with the number of livestock established nationwide and per county and locality, in 1982 we can ensure an average meat consumption of over 65 kg per capita, and over 80 kg by 1985. In accordance with consumer demands, of the overall meat production, we plan to utilize 30-40 percent for meat and canned products, which will be supplied to both town and village inhabitants. I want to call attention to the fact that projected consumption levels were taken as the basis for calculating the needs of the rural population, since people in communes and agroindustrial localities -- and some in towns -- hold a significant number of livestock, especially cattle, pigs, sheep and fowl and, in keeping with production development, can obtain additional quantities of products and thus supplement their own consumption and also bring some products to the market. All the program provisions were devised in the same spirit. Optimal fulfillment of the program requires resolute measures to achieve the planned number of livestock, slaughtering weight and animal production. Counties and localities which obtain larger productions may keep all additional productions. Similarly, counties which exceed the birth rate established for each livestock species may keep 50 percent of the additional number of animals for their own use.

Measures are also envisaged to increase vegetable production and consumer supplies, including supplies to nonproducing counties in the quantities required for a balanced diet.

As for grain, the measures are based on the need to supply grain to the entire population, in mountainous areas as well, where people should not have to procure their own grain. At the same time, we will implement the provisions of the law, according to which it is forbidden to trade privately with grain, which is the privilege of socialist organizations alone.

We calculated average per capita grain consumption on the basis of current consumption levels. In 1980 the average per capita grain consumption -- wheat and corn -- was the equivalent of about 172 kg of flour. For 1981-85 we established an average of 180 kg of grain per capita in towns and workers' centers, and 160 kg in mountainous areas, since they are big producers of potatoes. A per capita consumption level of 180 kg places Romania among the countries with the largest consumption in Europe -- and probably the world. In the coming years we plan to increase the consumption of meat, milk, eggs, vegetables and fruit. On that basis, by 1985 we will reduce per capita grain consumption to about 140 kg. Even then we will still be far ahead of many European countries, including socialist countries, which currently consume about 100 kg per capita, and some far below that. We intend to ensure a better nutritional structure, something that will have a positive effect on people's health and physical and mental development. Currently, per capita calorie consumption places Romania among the first 10 countries in the world. Hence, in accordance with the above program, we will put the stress on improving the consumption structure. For that purpose we established a party-state commission to work out the scientific criteria for a rational diet based on both scientific recommendation and international norms and our people's specific traditions.

As the program we have presented reveals, we have at our disposal everything that is necessary to ensure planned provisions and appropriate consumer supplies. Each locality, town and county is responsible for ensuring the planned production and its management. It is particularly important to fatten livestock to the minimum established weight; naturally, if a locality slaughters animals weighing less, it will have less meat for consumption.

In view of the transition to local self-management and self-supply, the planning bodies, the Ministry of Agriculture and other central bodies must pay greater attention to implementing those measures and supervising their implementation in each county and each locality, thus ensuring that the plan provisions are optimally fulfilled.

To fulfill the program on local self-management and self-supply, we need resolute measures to organize agriculture production in all localities, to cultivate each acre of land and to develop livestock breeding and animal production.

We must place greater emphasis on increasing the contribution of cooperative members and private farmers to the local consumer stocks and to the state stocks of food and agricultural produce. I am referring in particular to hilly and mountainous areas, where more livestock and greater quantities of animal products must be contracted and purchased; at least 30-35 percent of the production of cow and sheep milk must be contracted and purchased from that sector. We must increase the number of livestock, cattle, pigs, sheep, poultry and eggs contracted for and purchased.

Measures must also be taken to establish bakeries in all communes and localities in the next 2 years. Simultaneously we must establish slaughterhouses so that livestock can be slaughtered, hygienically in communes, all subproducts utilized, and products -- including hides and other industrial raw materials -- delivered to the state.

Measures concerning local self-supply and self-management must serve to enhance the responsibility of party and state bodies, people's councils and all working people for all agricultural activities and for consumer supplies, and to consolidate the worker peasant alliance. This requires strengthening the responsibility and supervisory activities of central party and state bodies.

At the same time, we must resolutely endeavor to ensure the planned state stocks of food and agricultural products, with a view to meeting all national economy requirements and increasing the contribution of agriculture to the general development of the fatherland.

Once again I want to stress that state and cooperative socialist trade bodies must fulfill their obligations concerning consumer supplies and eliminate all intermediaries. Agricultural producers will sell their products directly to the consumers, and not through intermediaries or profiteers. We must completely ban profiteering by people who want to live without working on the backs of the consumers. Food and agricultural products, as well as other consumer goods, may be marketed only through socialist or cooperative trade units, or directly from the producers. This is necessary to ensure appropriate supplies, eliminate profiteering, preserve a correct relationship among prices and strengthen the worker-peasant alliance. Dear comrades, once again I want to call your attention to the fact that resolute measures must be taken by all county, town and communal party and state bodies, by all trade units to ensure the implementation of this program; those bodies -- like the party and our entire socialist society -- must be primarily concerned with the working people's well-being. They must consult the people and act to enhance the masses' trust in the party and in its aktiv and to strengthen the unity between party and people within the socialist democracy and unity front! (loud and lively applause)

Further Improving the Activities of the Socialist State, the Government, the Ministries' Leadership Councils and All Central State Bodies for the Resolute Implementation of the Policy of Socioeconomic Development of the Country

Esteemed comrades, the complex problems posed by the development of the socialist society and the optimal fulfillment of the 1982 plan require improvements in the planning, organization and leadership of all socioeconomic activities in accordance with the 12th party congress decisions.

We must always keep in mind that at the current stage of building the comprehensively developed socialist society, basing all activities on the national uniform plan is an objective requirement for our progress. Consequently, our socialist state and its bodies have very important tasks in the uniform leadership of the entire society. This implies resolute measures to eliminate the failings still manifest in planning and in the organization and leadership of economic activities. We must establish order and discipline and raise the sense of responsibility of state bodies in all areas of activity. At this plenum I must stress the fact that there have been shortcomings in our planning, and that responsibility and uniform supervision have slackened. In point of fact, certain requirements compulsory for a planned economy were canceled, and a free rein was given to trade with food and agricultural products in the area of domestic trade, which caused a great diminution of contracting, purchasing and state stocks of grain.

To be frank, that was one of the reasons for the supply difficulties we had this year. We must establish order and discipline at the State Planning Committee and in the planned and uniform leadership of the economy.

In accordance with the Constitution, the government is responsible for organizing and leading all activities relevant to fulfilling the socioeconomic plan. This means that we must improve the work of the Council of Ministers, enhance its sense of responsibility, and particularly increase its efficiency in organizing the plan fulfillment and supervising the implementation of the law and the 12th party congress decisions. We have constructive decisions and plans. However, what is decisive is to organize all allocate forces judiciously, to enhance responsibility and to eliminate bureaucracy from economic leadership.

It is obvious that the failings noted in various areas and in the activities of many ministries are a direct result of the working style of the Council of Ministers. Members of the Central Committee and of the party leadership employed in the government must resolutely work to eliminate shortcomings and to fulfill the greatly responsible tasks entrusted to them by the party and people.

We must also enhance the sense of responsibility of the leadership councils of ministries and other central bodies; similarly, collective leadership bodies must participate more actively in debating and adopting decisions and in devising plan fulfillment measures. We must also increase the role of party organizations and of communists in ministries and in the state apparatus, in the work of those bodies and in solving complex problems emerging in their sector of activity. By collective work or collective decisionmaking we do not mean countless meetings of all sorts or carrying out leadership and organizational duties at never-ending sessions, as is unfortunately still the case at certain ministries. The members of collective leadership bodies must adopt decisions on the basis of full cognizance of the facts, after which each of them should assume responsibility for implementing them.

We have capable party organizations and leadership councils, sufficient cadres and all necessary conditions to eliminate shortcomings and optimally fulfill the tasks incumbent on the government and all central bodies.

We must act more resolutely to improve the work of country, town and communal people's councils. In accordance with legal provisions and with measures on self-management, self-supply and self-administration, local bodies have very important tasks for all economic activities, especially in agriculture, in municipal and village administration, in socioeconomic activities and education and culture. Deputies and all people in each locality must actively participate in all leadership, this being one of the requirements for developing workers' democracy.

Judicial bodies, the prosecutor's office and bodies of the Ministry of the Interior must resolutely fulfill their duties in defending public and private property and public order, and enforcing observation of the norms of social coexistence and socialist ethics and equity. Resolute steps must be taken against any offense or abuse, and socialist legality must be strictly observed, so that no one should be unjustly punished. However, the same sternness must be applied to punishing trespassers of the law. This is requirred to ensure orderly social coexistence and to develop democracy in our socialist society.

We must further give due attention to strengthening the fatherland's defense capabilities. Although we are compelled to save when it comes to military expenditures as well, we must continuously improve combat and political preparedness, and approximately equip our armed forces, so that they can always do their duty and defend the revolutionary achievements of socialism, our people's peaceful work and the country's independence and sovereignty, and, should it be necessary, fulfill their obligations toward our allies.

In the spirit of the principles of socialist democracy, we must ensure that all the collective bodies we have established in each field of activity function properly.

All leadership councils and working people's councils in enterprises and units and in agriculture must fulfill their role as production organizers and managers. The general meetings of working people, of the owners, producers and end users of socioeconomic assets must function responsibly and actively participate in establishing plans, adopting measures and carrying them out.

Central bodies must function properly, as they constitute the loftiest expression of our socialist and workers' democracy, of the masses' participation in formulating and implementing our domestic and foreign policies, and in consciously building their free, communist future.

Increasing the Leading Role of the Party in All Areas, in Uniting and Extensively Mobilizing the Creative Forces and Energies of the People to Build the Socialist and Communist Society in Romania

Esteemed comrades, the increasingly leading role of the party in all areas is reflected in the manner of fulfillment of the party program and of the 12th party congress, of the socioeconomic development plan and of the program on raising the people's material and cultural well-being.

Naturally, everything we have achieved and everything that is positive reflects the activity of the party, the Central Committee, party bodies and organizations, and of the communists as well. Similarly, existing shortcomings and failings are consequences of deficiencies in the activities of those bodies, and in the manner in which they implement the party's leading role in uniting the efforts of all working people, regardless of nationality, of all our people, to implement the domestic and foreign policies of our socialist state.

Since the 12th party congress and in the course of this year the Central Committee, the Political Executive Committee and its permanent bureau, and the Central Committee Secretariat have adopted various measures and worked to unabatedly fulfill the party decisions. Generally speaking, we may state that their work has met the tasks and targets established by the party congress. However, we cannot ignore the fact that there have been shortcomings and failings in their work, too, and that some members of the Central Committee and party leadership have sometimes failed to act resolutely and responsibly in their job and in fulfilling their obligations. The work of the Central Committee and its Secretariat, of the Political Executive Committee and its Permanent Bureau, and of other party bodies does not consist merely in adopting decisions and programs. That is only one aspect -- although very important -- of our activities; however, what is decisive is to organize and supervise the implementation of measures and decisions. That is precisely where some very serious shortcomings emerged. The organization and supervision of the implementation of decision reflects, in the last analysis, the capability of each party activist to fulfill the tasks entrusted to him by the party.

In view of our great responsibilities and of the complex problems that must be solved, both the Central Committee as a whole and each of its members must act more resolutely to fulfill tasks. The Political Executive Committee, its Permanent Bureau and the Secretariat must provide timely solutions to problems, apply measures and supervise decision implementation. Also, in the spirit of the party statute and communist exigency, they must strengthen party responsibility, order and discipline. Our Central Committee and its bodies must fulfill their role as genuine general headquarters for the organization and leadership of all activities. (lively applause)

In view of the need to develop internal party democracy and to increase the role of collective work, we must resolutely enhance responsibility, discipline and order in all areas. We must devote greater attention to the activities of county, town and communal party committees, and of party bodies and organizations in all enterprises, institutions and socioeconomic units. There is no doubt that our achievements equally reflect the work of party bodies and organizations and of the communists.

Their work has generally been positive, and we highly appreciate the devotion with which party bodies and members work to implement party decisions and our laws, and to unite the working people's efforts to implement the 12th congress decisions.

However, we cannot ignore certain shortcomings and failings, certain unacceptable practices which violate the law, the party statute and the norms of socialist ethics and equity. Unfortunately, there have been more than a few cases where party bodies and organizations did not provide appropriate leadership organization, and certain party and state activists and cadres presented unrealistic reports -- whether out of ignorance or in order to distort certain facts -- exaggerating or detracting from achievements. I am referring to certain cases that emerged this year in industry -- particularly concerning coal -- and in agriculture. Mining problems will be discussed separately, so I will not now comment on them. Certain party bodies did not report some crops, which turned out to be double those reported. Naturally, such practices are unacceptable and incompatible with the statutes of party activist or every party member.

We must resolutely eliminate the negative phenomena noted in the work of certain party bodies, and strengthen the sense of party responsibility for all the activities carried out in their respective unit, locality, county or sector. Party bodies must responsibly deal with realities, organize labor and fulfill their tasks. We must increase the role of the party aktiv and intensify the communists' participation in debating and solving problems. Party democracy is a must for the proper functioning of the party and for strengthening its force and combat capabilities; simultaneously, it is part and parcel of socialist, workers' democracy in Romania.

As I have repeatedly stated, the party's leading role is reflected, in the last analysis, in the work of each communist and activist. For us, the leading role of the party is not an abstract concept or slogan, but practical, daily work through which each communist and activist, each organization and committee, up to the Central Committee, unite the working people's efforts and closely work with the masses, among whom they live and work and in whose daily work, cultural-artistic activities and recreation they participate. We must never forget that the strength and force of our party lies in its indestructible unity with the workers class, peasantry, intellectuals and working people, regardless of nationality, with all the people. We must continuously strengthen the unity between the party and people! (lively applause)

As I have repeatedly mentioned, the communists do not and may not enjoy special rights or privileges; they do, however, have special obligations. Upon consciously joining a revolutionary party such as ours, whose purpose is the revolutionary change of the world, they must consciously work for and put their entire strength and determination -- and if necessary their lives -- at the service of the party, of socialism, of the people, and of the country's independence and sovereignty. (loud and prolonged applause)

We must also ensure that mass organizations -- trade unions, youth and women -- work more intensively to fulfill their tasks. All communist members of trade unions, women's councils and communist youth organizations must endeavor to more resolutely fulfill the responsible tasks entrusted to them by the party and by their respective organizations. I will not now dwell on the activities of those organizations. However, I must frankly state that there have been very serious shortcomings in the work of the trade unions, of the Union of Communist Youth and of the Women's Council; consequently, resolute measures must be taken to eliminate them in the spirit of the decisions taken at the congresses of those organizations. Their leadership bodies and activists must act more energetically for those organizations to fulfill their role in our society, in mobilizing the working people, in fulfilling the plan and in ensuring the masses' organized participation in leadership.

All those organizations have a very important role to play within our system of democratic organizations, and they must commendably fulfill it.

We must also assist the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front in its work. We must consolidate the activities of the national and other councils of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, and enhance their role in coordinating and uniting the efforts of all their component organizations to strengthen the unity of all our pople within the front, led by the RCP -- the leading political force in our socialist society. (loud applause)

Raising All Ideological and Political-Educational Activities for the Revolutionary Shaping and Education of the Working People to a Higher Quality

Dear comrades, the Political Executive Committee plans to organize a special plenum on ideological and political-educational matters. This year it is probably too late for such a plenum, so we will probably hold it in the first 2-3 months of 1982.

Still, I want to mention very shortly certain aspects of political-educational and ideological activities. Our results in the general development of the country reflect the influence of political-educational and ideological activities on our socialist society. At the same time, however, existing shortcomings attest to serious shortcomings and failings in political-educational work. The slackened combativeness and sense of responsibility, cases of indiscipline and violations of the law and [party] statute and of the norms of socialist ethics and equity, as well as other deviations and negative manifestations, are directly traceable to serious flaws in ideological and political-educational activities.

We must take resolute measures to eliminate such shortcomings and to improve ideological, educational, political and cultural mass activities, as well as shaping the new man, conscious builder of socialism and communism. All our ideological and political-education activities must be consistently based on the materialist-dialectical outlook on life and the world, and on the principles of scientific socialism. We must intensively strive to raise political consciousness, to explain the meaning of the development of human society and of objective social laws, and must arm the party members, working people and all people with the revolutionary spirit and concept of work and struggle to overcome all difficulties and ensure the fatherland's continuous progress along the path of the comprehensively developed socialist society and of communism. (lively applause)

We must devote special attention to disseminating the past revolutionary and democratic struggles of our people and our national history. We must also cultivate pride in the wonderful achievements of the socialist period -- the fruit of the work of our heroic workers class and of all working people, regardless of nationality, who are unswervingly implementing our Communist Party's domestic and foreign policy. Let us strengthen the determination to defend and develop our revolutionary achievements and love for the fatherland, for the people, and for the cause of socialism. Socialist revolutionary patriotism must become the salient trait of the communists, of all working people, of all our youth and all our people.

We must strengthen the feeling of solidarity and brotherhood among all working people, regardless of nationality. We must forcefully emphasize the correctness of our party's Marxist-Leninist national policy, which, for the first time in our country, provided a revolutionary and just solution to the nationality problem and enforced complete equality among all working people, regardless of nationality. Our party and socialist state are proud of the manner in which they solved this problem, which, without any false modesty, can serve as a model for many nations in the world. (lively applause)

Let us consolidate the unity of the working people and fight any manifestation of chauvinism or nationalism, and any attempt by the enemies of socialism or by foreign imperialist circles to undermine this great revolutionary achievement.

We must not forget that the capitalists and imperialists always sought to divide peoples and instigate national hatred among them, so as to oppress and enslave them more easily. Solving the national problem and strengthening the unity of all working people, regardless of nationality, constitute requirements and component elements of the struggle for socialism, and against imperialism and the policy of domination and oppression.

Our political-educational activities must resolutely combat obscurantism, all retrograde phenomena and alien concepts coming from abroad. We must resolutely cultivate a sense of socialist justice and equity, of cooperation and comradely mutual assistance among all members of society, and must resolutely promote norms of socialist coexistence among people.

We must forcefully promote mass cultural activities and further enhance the role of the national festival "Song to Romania." We must intensify the masses' participation in cultural events and in the general development of a new, revolutionary and socialist culture.

Greater attention must be given to mass sports and physical education as part and parcel of shaping a progressive, physically and mentally healthy man. Party organizations, trade union and youth organizations must be permanently concerned with the cultural life and recreation of the masses and of the young people. We must encourage trips, hiking and marches; all our actions must be aimed at cultivating a combatant spirit among the masses and among young people.

The school must play a greater role in the revolutionary education of the new generation. School activities and work with Pioneers must be permeated by a revolutionary spirit; the various forms of educational work must be diversified and enriched. Fairy tales alone are not enough for a revolutionary, communist education; they do not help to shape genuine revolutionaries. We must devise new ways to inculcate in children and young people a revolutionary consciousness and love for the party and people, a sense of justice, the determination to struggle against any form of oppression and war, and the determination to even sacrifice one's life for the fatherland, for socialism and for the freedom and happiness of our people.

Children and young people, the fatherland's falcons, Pioneers and members of the Union of Communist Youth are the guarantee for the development of our socialist nation and Romania's socialist and communist future. Their life and work in the future is decided by their education now. Tomorrow they will be the party members, the leaders of the party and state, the builders of socialism and communism! To have good communists and revolutionary militants, to increase the party's leading political role and to ensure our fatherland's resolute advance toward the lofty peaks of communism we must educate and shape our children and youth in the spirit of revolutionary patriotism. We must implant in their consciousness a great sense of responsibility and the determination to always act as revolutionaries and always oppose everything that is outdated and obsolete, to promote what is new and spare no effort for the victory of communism, for the people's well-being and the fatherland's independence, for peace in the world! (lively applause)

Our people's revolutionary humanitarianism and decency must forcefully materialize in a revolutionary spirit of work and struggle, in a resolute and stern attitude against any violation of socialist norms, and in readiness to defend our country's revolutionary achievements, independence and sovereignty in all circumstances.

Important tasks are incumbent in this respect on the Council of Socialist Culture and Education and on the Ministry of Education, which must closely cooperate to establish educational programs permeated by a revolutionary and patriotic spirit.

The unions of creative worker also bear great responsibilities. We need revolutionary and patriotic poetry honoring the heroic work and wonderful achievements of the Romanian builders of socialism. Communists active in literary-artistic areas are obligated to combat certain views, according to which revolutionary and patriotic poetry is obsolete at the current stage of development. On the contrary, now more than ever we need revolutionary, patriotic poetry. Patriotism was, is and will always be an asset for our nation and people, and whoever deviates from revolutionary patriotism distances himself from the people and, wittingly or unwittingly, serves the interests of the people's enemies. We need a militant, revolutionary literature. We need novels and plays reflecting our enthusiastic and difficult work, the obstacles that must be overcome and our people's successes in building the most just society in the world and in ascending toward the bright peaks of communism. We need revolutionary, patriotic hymns which should mobilize and arouse noble love for the fatherland, people and socialism, and encourage the lofty ideals of peace and friendship. We need paintings and sculptures depicting the realities of life and not just abstractions. We need truly revolutionary theater and movies.

We must resolutely capitalize on all the means of our socialist society to promote the revolutionary education of our youth and people, to promote a living, creative and renovating spirit of struggle against everything that is old and for everything that is new in all areas. This is an important requirement for the party's political leadership of our society, for developing socialist democracy and for resolute progress along the path of socialism and communism. (lively applause)

The press, radio and television has particularly important educational tasks. The press, radio and television must reflect in their pages, broadcasts and programs our party's and state's intensive domestic and foreign activities and the people's heroic efforts. They must contribute through all their activities to the revolutionary education of the people, to shaping a new, socialist man.

Much remains to be done in the area of ideological and educational activity. Directly led by the party, all organizations must militate to consistently implement the party policy. No one, in any sector of activity, may evade party guidance and supervision. This constitutes the assertion of the party's leading political role in our society.

The workers class and working people, regardless of nationality, all our people, recognizing the party's leading role, obligate the communists and noncommunists to act in this spirit, to continuously struggle to implement the party's domestic and foreign policies, and to always pattern their activities on the guidance of party bodies and organizations. (applause)

In the area of ideological and political-educational work, a very important role devolves on party bodies, organizations, county committees, Central Committee organizations and on our Central Committee itself. I want to specifically mention the important tasks of the Ideological Commission and the propaganda section which, implementing the Central Committee guidelines and the recommendations of our Central Committee organizations, must resolutely ensure optimal activities in this decisive sector for enhancing the party's leading role. The better our results in raising the ideological level of the communists and party cadres and the political-educational level of the masses, the greater will be the force of the party and its leading role, the stronger will be the people's unity under party leadership, and the more resolute will be our fatherland's progress. (lively and loud applause)

Dear comrades, we must ensure that ideological and political-educational activities constitute an important factor for implementing the party program and the 12th congress decisions!

We have a bright past and present. We must fulfill our obligations to the party and people, and ensure a free and independent future for our country, a communist future for socialist Romania! (loud applause)

The Foreign Policy of the RCP and Socialist Romania -- a Policy Completely at the Service of Peoples' Progress, of Disarmament and Peace, of Understanding and Peaceful Cooperation Among All Nations

Esteemed comrades, international events confirm the correctness of the 12th congress' assessments and orientations on the foreign activity of our party and Socialist Romania.

International life is characterized by the accentuation of the world economic crisis which is actually affecting all continents, and which has given new dimensions to the moral and political crisis of imperialism. Actions to consolidate and redivide spheres of influence are being intensified, and the arms race, particularly the nuclear one, is being accelerated. A number of military conflicts continue to persist. Powerful contradictions between various states and groups of states continue to be manifest. All these things have caused a particular aggravation of international relations and have increased the danger of new military conflicts and confrontations, and of a nuclear war.

At the same time, international life is also characterized by the powerful assertion of the will of people to completely eliminate colonial domination, to put an end to the imperialist policy of force and diktat, and to act to consolidate and develop their national independence and sovereignty won by struggle. The struggle of peoples against armament, primarily nuclear, and for disarmament and peace has acquired unprecedented proportions.

One could say that, in the confrontation between these two totally opposed trends, the determination of people and anti-imperialist and progressive forces -- to resume and continue the policy of detente, to resolve contentious issues among states through negotiations alone and to promote a new and democratic policy based on principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage -- is increasingly asserting itself.

In accordance with the 12th congress decisions and in the spirit of the noble ideals of socialism, our Communist Party and Socialist Romania have acted and are consistently acting to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with all peoples advocating peace, independence and a better and more just world.

We are unswervingly developing relations with all socialist countries. We believe that we must strengthen the solidarity and unity of these countries, by overcoming existing differences, to the benefit of successfully building socialism in each country and in the interest of the overall cause of socialism, peace and cooperation in the world.

We also attach particular importance to relations with developing and nonaligned countries, and with small and medium-size states. We consider the cooperation and solidarity with these countries as part and parcel of the struggle against the imperialist and colonial policy and for establishing new and democratic relations in the world.

At the same time, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence, we are also expanding relations with the developed capitalist countries and all states, regardless of social system.

In the circumstances of the current economic and financial crisis and of international tension, it is all the more necessary to intensify relations of cooperation with all states and to act to overcome the complex problems and resolve them in the spirit of respect for each nation's interests and independence, in order to promote peaceful cooperation designed to ensure the socioeconomic progress of all peoples.

We are particularly concerned over the serious situation created in Europe as a result of the accumulation of huge quantities of arms, primarily nuclear, and as an outcome of the decision to deploy and develop medium-range missiles and to manufacture the neutron bomb, which is also intended for deployment on our continent. The implementation of these plans will considerably increase the danger of a war, which could only lead to the destruction of civilization, of the existence itself of people and of life on earth. That is why our party and state are firmly engaged in actions aimed at halting the deployment and development of new missiles in Europe and withdrawing and completely eliminating existing ones. Europe does not need new nuclear missiles, be they medium-range, small-range or big-range. The vital interest of European peoples, namely to defend their existence, requires the exclusion of all kinds of nuclear missiles and weapons from Europe. (loud applause)

One could say that there has never been in the world such an accumulation of arms, particularly nuclear. The existing nuclear potential could destroy the world several times over. All mankind, the present and future generations, are facing the huge danger of a nuclear war which could destroy the wonderful results of natural evolution, the achievements of science, the most precious accomplishments of our planet, man himself and the life of the planet. In the name of life and of mankind's basic right to life, peace and freedom, we must unite our efforts and say a resolute no to the arms race, war and all kinds of nuclear weapons. We must do everything possible to bring about disarmament, primarily nuclear, and to establish lasting peace on earth. (loud and prolonged applause)

Now, before the missiles have been launched, before nuclear bombs start falling upon us, before it is too late and while we are still alive, let us halt the nuclear arms race and let us proceed to overall disarmament, primarily nuclear. After nuclear bombs have fallen, it will be too late. There will be nobody left to bring the guilty ones to trial. There will be no guilty ones and no judges left. Let us take united action now to save mankind from a nuclear war and to defend life on our planet! (loud and prolonged applause)

In this spirit, we resolutely speak out for establishing nuclear-free zones in Europe, creating new relations in the Balkans -- relations of friendship and cooperation -- and preventing the deployment of nuclear missiles and weapons in this area.

We resolutely speak out for concluding the Madrid meeting with ever better results, convening a conference on disarmament and trust in Europe and developing economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation among all European states, regardless of social system. Let us act to overcome the division of our continent into opposed military blocs and economic groups, for cooperation on an equal footing and for a united Europe, by observing each country's social system and independence. We also advocate ensuring the continuity of meetings on European security and cooperation, and we are willing to host the next meeting in our fatherland's capital city, Bucharest. We pledge ourselves to do our utmost to ensure the unfolding of this meeting in Bucharest, under the best conditions.

We welcome the forthcoming start of the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States on halting the deployment and ensuring the withdrawal of medium-range missiles.

We also welcome the recent statement in Bonn by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who said: "If our partners are willing to agree on total renunciation by the two sides, the West and the East, to all kinds of medium-range nuclear weapons aimed at targets in Europe, we are in favor of it. Generally speaking, we speak out for eventually attaining a Europe free of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical ones. This would be a true 'zero option', equitable for both sides." We believe that this would be, indeed, a sure way of removing the danger of war and strengthening peace on our continent, something to which all European peoples and all the world aspire.

We also assess as a positive element the statement recently made by U.S. President Ronald Reagan: namely, that the United States is prepared to go so far as to cancel the deployment of new missiles in Europe and substantially reduce the number of strategic nuclear weapons.

These statements raise the hope of the European and world public opinion that, at the forthcoming Geneva negotiations between USSR and U.S. representatives, both sides will act to reach an agreement on eliminating medium-range nuclear missiles and any other kind of nuclear weapons from Europe.

There are undoubtedly essential differences between the statements of the USSR and the U.S. leaders. However, we primarily believe that one should proceed from the desire of the two sides to negotiate and to reach agreements on halting the deployment of and rapidly reducing medium-range missiles in Europe to the lowest level, eliminating all kinds of nuclear missiles and freeing our continent from the nuclear weapon.

In view of the fact that all European peoples are directly interested in all these problems, we consider it as an objective requirement for all European states to assume greater responsibility in resolving these problems and achieving disarmament. Europe, all states on the continent, must participate in one form or another in negotiations on halting the deployment of medium-range missiles, must make known their positions and must contribute to achieving acceptable agreements for all sides.

In view of the scope of the arms race, we deem is necessary to do everything possible to freeze military expenditures at the 1981 level and to proceed in the coming years to reducing expenditures by at least 10 percent. It is necessary to proceed to reducing armaments, primarily nuclear ones, and troops, to refrain from displays of force at or near the borders of other states and to take concrete measures to strengthen mutual trust.

We highly assess the great demonstrations of the broad masses and the peoples in Europe and other continents against war and for peace. The great peace manifestations of our people are an expression of their high political awareness and determination to act, in close unity with other peoples, to attain disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, to ensure peace and to defend the basic right of peoples and men everywhere to freedom, peace and life. (lively applause)

As a developing socialist country, Romania pays particular attention to strengthening solidarity and cooperation with developing countries in the struggle against underdevelopment and for a new international economic order. The developed countries should understand the need to grant active support to developing countries in order to halt the widening of gaps separating them from the rich countries. It is necessary to draw up a complex long-term program aimed at accelerating the socioeconomic progress of developing countries and promoting active cooperation between these countries and the developed ones as well as between all states, regardless of social system, something which can also ensure the development and stability of the entire world economy. We also consider it necessary to proceed to drafting the basic principles of the new international economic order and of relations based on equity and mutual advantage, which should replace the current inequitable norms of world economic relations. It is also necessary for the developing countries to strengthen solidarity and unity and to firmly act to determine a transition to solving the complex problems connected with eliminating underdevelopment and building the new international economic order.

Romania advocates a rapid transition to resolving all conflicts and contentious issues between states through political negotiations alone. There is no conflict or contentious issues between states that cannot be resolved peacefully through negotiations, if one proceeds from the principles of equality and respect for each nation's independence and from the cause of peace.

In this spirit, we believe that one should intensify the efforts to attain an overall and lasting peace in the Middle East, based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and resolving the Palestinian people's problem, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

At the same time, it is necessary to ensure the integrity and sovereignty of all states in that area. There are a number of proposals aimed at a political solution of the Middle East conflict. Romania has advocated and is resolutely advocating an international conference, with the participation of the interested countries, including the PLO, as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Romania, which has always supported the struggle of peoples for national independence, manifests active solidarity with the Namibian people's struggle under SWAPO [South West African People's Organization] leadership, demands that the Namibian people's right to be masters of their destiny should be observed and considers that everything possible should be done for Namibia to achieve independence. We resolutely speak out against the policy of apartheid and for granting full rights to the majority population of South Africa.

In view of the complexity of international problems, it is necessary for all states, regardless of size or social system, to participate in resolving them. It is particularly necessary to intensify the participation of small- and medium-sized countries, developing countries and nonaligned states, in resolving all problems.

A particular role in resolving international problems devolves on the United Nations and other international bodies. We believe that one should act to increase the responsibility and role of these organizations in democratically resolving all problems facing mankind and ensuring lasting peace on our planet.

It is now more necessary than ever to strengthen solidarity and cooperation between all progressive and anti-imperialist forces and between all peoples advocating disarmament and peace. Life increasingly shows the matchless force and capacity of peoples to halt the arms race and the policy of tension and to achieve cooperation and peace.

One should not overlook the ever more active role being played by the military industrial complex in various countries, particularly in foreign policy. It is in the interest of peoples to resolutely struggle against the trends to give priority to military force and to the militarization, so to speak, of international life. One should not forget the lessons of history, both distant and more recent. As far as we are concerned, the Romanian people resolutely pledge to strengthen cooperation and solidarity with all peoples in the noble struggle to ensure the right of peoples to existence, peace, freedom, progress and life. We are convinced the masses and peoples will triumph. (loud applause)

Dear comrades, our plenum is called upon to adopt particularly impotant decisions for Romania's socioeconomic development in 1982 and to establish the necessary measures to unflinchingly implement the 12th congress decisions.

We discussed in detail the complex problems that we have to resolve in the coming period. Perhaps some comrades are asking themselves why I have dealt so harshly with certain aspects of the economic, party and state activity, since the results in the overall development of the fatherland and in the fulfillment of the 1981 plan are good. It is true that, in the complex economic and political circumstances of today's world, the Romanian people have proceeded, under RCP leadership, to resolutely fulfilling the Seventh 5-Year Plan and that the results attained in the first year of the 5-year plan lay a durable basis for the country's socioeconomic development in the new stage.

However, since we are communists and revolutionaries and bear responsibility before the party, workers class and people, we cannot overlook certain shortcomings manifest in our activity. We cannot but worry about the fact that certain party-state activists have developed an attitude of complacency and smugness.

One even hears now and then, it is true not very often, that the period of revolutionary romanticism is gone, that revolutionary romanticism was valid during the struggle against the bourgeois, landlord regime and maybe in the first years after the revolution of social and national liberation, that is in the first years of the socialist construction. Now, some people claim, when we have attained a powerful development of the country and covered several historical stages in a relatively short period of time, there is no longer room for revolutionary spirit and revolutionary romanticism. Maybe some would like now to lead a quiet, comfortable life, increasingly enjoying the achievements of socialism and receiving as much as possible from society, without having to make particular efforts and, if possible, without having to work at all. It is obvious that such a mentality is dangerous; in no way does it agree with our party's revolutionary spirit, with the traditions of communist struggle and with the current stage of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and advancing toward communism.

We still have to cover a long distance and many unknown roads toward the high and bright peaks of the communist age. To attain this, we need revolutionary self-denial, firmness, resolution and steadfastness.

We must resolutely act against everything that is old and outdated and for promoting the new and carrying out the revolutionary changes required by each development stage. I do not believe there will ever come a time, not even in the communist society, when men could renounce the struggle for progress and for renewing changes in society and the world. Therefore we must always examine the party activity in the spirit of our revolutionary concepts and establish ways and means of action to commendably fulfill the party role as leading political force in society and to strengthen the unity of all working people, regardless of nationality, and all the people, within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front and under RCP leadership. (loud and prolonged applause)

This is the guarantee of unswervingly implementing the party program of continuously raising the people's civilization, well-being and happiness and strengthening Socialist Romania's independence and sovereignty.

I express the full conviction that the discussions and decisions of the plenum will determine the adoption of resolute measures to eliminate shortcomings manifest in various fields of activity and to improve organizational, ideological and political-educational work and will lead to increasing the role of communists and all party organizations in uniting the working people's efforts in unswervingly implementing the party program and the 12th congress decisions.

Let us do everything to ensure that 1982, the year when the party national conference will be held, will mark an important stage in fulfilling the 5-year plan, ensuring the country's socioeconomic development, raising the fatherland onto new peaks of progress and civilization and creating conditions to continuously increase the people's material and intellectual living standard!

Let us act in such a way as to ensure that everybody at their place of work commendably fulfills the tasks entrusted to him by the party, thus serving the cause of socialist and communist construction and our party, nation and people. (loud applause)

Let us ensure that the successes attained by the Romanian people in socialist construction contribute to increasing the force of socialism and promoting the cause of social progress, cooperation and peace in the world! (loud and prolonged applause)

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ADOPTS 1982 SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN

AU011524 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Nov 81 pp 1, 3

["Law on the Adoption of the National Uniform Plan of Socioeconomic Development of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1982," adopted by the Grand National Assembly [GNA] on 27 November]

[Text] The GNA of the Socialist Republic of Romania adopts the present law.

Article 1 -- The National Uniform Plan of Socioeconomic Development of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1982 is adopted.

The major indexes of Romania's socioeconomic development are the following:

	Percentage, calculated on the basis of 1981 prices
	Increase over 1981
1. Social product	4.5
2. National income	5.5
3. Industrial production	
-Net production value	5.6
-Production-goods value	4.7
4. Agricultural production	
-Overall production value	6.0-7.9
Net production value	6.8
5. Overall investments in the economy	5
6. Foreign trade volume	14
7. Labor productivity in industry (calculated on the basis of net production value)	4.1
8. Cutback in expenditures per 1,000 lei production goods in the national industry	1.9
9. Domestic consumption of electrical power	3
10. Overall real incomes of the people	2.7
11. Average real remuneration	1.5
12. Peasants' real incomes from work in agricultural production cooperatives and private farming, per active person	3.2
13. Retail consumer sales	4.6
14. Public services	11.2

Article 2 -- The following quantities of major industrial products will be manufactured:

Electrical power	mil. kwh	74,100
Net coal	thou. tons	44,000
Crude oil	thou. tons	12,500
Usable methane gas, including	mil. cubic meters	32,980
free gas steel	thou. tons	14,190
Electronic and electrical engineering means of automation	mi. lei	6,836
Electronic computers	mi. lei	1,650
Fine mechanics, optics, hydraulic and pneumatic equipment and elements	mil. lei	9,949
Metal-cutting machine tools	mil. lei	8,993
Technological machinery and equipment for industry	thou. tons	745.5
	mil. lei	27,044

Tractors	units	85,000
Town cars	units	120,000
Maritime freight vessels	thou. dwt	841
Chemical fertilizer	thou. tons equal of 100 percent active substance	3,521
Basic macromolecular products	thou. tons equal of 100 percent active substance	758
Synthetic rubber	thou. tons	207.3
Tires for cars, tractors and planes	thou. units	6,710
Artificial and synthetic fibres and yarns	thou. tons	266.1
Cement	thou. tons equal to 80 percent clinker	15,800
Wood furniture	mil. lei	17,110
Electrical household appliances	mil. lei	2,625
Human medicines	mil. lei	3,786
Textiles	mil. sq. meters	1,292
	mil. lei	32,800
Textile clothing	mil. lei	36,100
Knitwear	mil. lei	15,300
Footwear	mil. pairs	122.4
	mil. lei	12,550
Overall slaughtered meat	thou. tons	2,110
Fish	thou. tons	300
Milk and milk products	thou. hectoliters	34,290
Edible oil	thou. tons	311
Sugar	thou. tons	844
Beer	thou. hectoliters	11,730

Article 3 -- The Council of Ministers will ensure that the ministries and other central bodies, executive committees of county people's councils and of Bucharest Municipality, working people's councils in centrals and enterprises, the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Technical-Material Supplies and Control of Fixed Assets, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation and the Ministry of Finance ensure:

A) Complete fulfillment of tasks concerning itemized production in the planned ranges and net production value, and smooth production processes in all economic units; overfulfillment of plan tasks in the extractive industry and concerning products which do not require great amounts of energy and raw materials and for which firm export contracts exist;

B) Efficient utilization of fixed assets and optimal utilization of production capacities and existing buildings, maximum utilization of machine tools and industrial installations and equipment, increasing mechanical operation of equipment and aggregates, improving cadres' qualification and strengthening larbor discipline;

C) Trouble-free operation of machines, installations and equipment, by eliminating production stoppages and reducing repair time as a result of better quality maintenance, checkups and capital repairs; sufficient spare parts, by fully utilizing capacities and recovering a greater number of used parts and subassemblies;

D) A higher technical and qualitative level for all products, by accelerating the process of manufacturing, updating and modernizing products, devising and utilizing new and better materials and new highly productive machines and equipment requiring less energy and raw materials;

E) Better utilization of raw and other materials, fuel and energy, by improving production structures and expanding technical progress and modern technologies;

F) Strict observance of delivery schedules based on uniform programs of cooperation among ministries, centrals, enterprises and counties, in close relationship with production requirements and with contract conditions;

G) Complete fulfillment of programs on increasing consumer goods production, drawn up according to quality categories; increasing the production of minor industrial branches, by making maximum use of local resources of raw materials and of recoverable and reusable materials.

Article 4 -- In 1982 -- assuming normal agricultural conditions -- the following quantities of major agricultural products are expected to be produced:

	Unit of measurement	1982
grain cereal--overall	thou. tons	24,000
of which:		
--wheat and rye	thou. tons	6,645
--corn	thou. tons	13,295
sugar beet	thou. tons	8,960
sunflower and rape	thou. tons	1,170
flax for oil	thou. tons	108
soy beans	thou. tons	746
flax and hemp for fibres	thou. tons	563
fall potatoes	thou. tons	5,850
field vegetables	thou. tons	6,800
fruit	thou. tons	2,424
grapes	thou. tons	2,020
meat on the hoof	thou. tons	2,774
cow milk	thou. hectoliters	57,870
wool	tons	40,100
eggs	thou. units	7,373

Article 5 -- The cultivated arable land area will total at least 9,895,000 hectares.

The cultivated irrigated land area will total 2,200,000 hectares; of that, the arable land area will total 2,040,000 hectares.

Article 6 -- By the end of 1982 livestock figures will be the following:

	1982, thousand heads
cattle	6,780
of which:	
--cows	2,735
--pregnant heifers	610
pigs	13,750
sheep and goats	17,580
egg-laying hens	60,440

Article 7 -- In 1982 the material basis of agriculture will develop as foll :

A) The agricultural sector will be supplied with 18,400 tractors, 4,500 self-propelled grain harvesting combines, potato harvesters and other agriculture machines and equipment;

B) An area of 139,000 hectares of land will be irrigated;

C) Drainage operations will be performed on an area of 260,000 hectares, and antisoil erosion operations on 105,000 hectares;

D) The agricultural sector will be supplied with 1,802,000 tons of chemical fertilizer containing potash, phosphorus and nitrogen, and 51,600 tons pesticides in active substance.

Article 8 -- In order to fulfill the plan provisions for developing agriculture, the Council of Ministers will ensure that the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, the Academy of Agricultural and Forestry Sciences, county agricultural bodies and state and cooperative joint agroindustrial councils take measures to:

A) Judiciously manage the land stock by fully utilizing agricultural land, and cultivating plots belonging to socialist units, too; increase the arable land area by 85,000 hectares, and strictly limit the utilization of agricultural land for any other purposes; fully and efficiently utilize irrigated land; plan judicious crop rotation within each agroindustrial council;

B) Plan crop cultivation in accordance with soil and climatic conditions; use irrigated land primarily for highly productive crops which are economically profitable;

C) Increase the productive capacity of agricultural land by performing amelioration operations, draining excess water, preventing soil erosion and excessive salt contents, and watering all irrigated land;

D) Secure highly productive seed and seedlings for all crops, adapted to the soil and climatic conditions prevailing in each area; applying the appropriate agricultural technological methods for each agricultural area and each crop;

E) Further improve the production and utilization of vegetables, potatoes and fruit, with a view to better meeting consumer requirements throughout the year, and providing for industry and export;

F) Intensify efforts to modernize vineyards and orchards, plant new orchards within intensive and supraintensive systems, and perform maintenance operations in them;

G) Perform agricultural operations on schedule and well, efficiently apply chemical and natural fertilizer, and rationally utilize chemical pesticides and herbicides; expand the use of agricultural machines and efficiently utilize the entire fleet of tractors and agricultural machines;

H) Increase the number of livestock and average animal production by improving selection, breeding and biological material, particularly cattle and sheep, increasing birth rates and reducing mortality rate; fully utilize livestock breeding facilities; develop and modernize industrial-type zootechnical complexes, as well as livestock farms and fisheries;

I) Develop fodder production by increasing average output per hectare, and performing land amelioration operations on natural pasture and hayfields; promote secondary forage crops and utilize greater quantities of bulk fodder and auxiliary products aft r increasing their nutritional value;

J) Appropriately store and preserve agricultural produce, with a view to reducing losses and preserving quality;

K) Increase economic efficiency in all state and cooperative joint agroindustrial councils and all agricultural units, and apply the principles of self-management and self-supply by efficiently utilizing the land stock and the technical-material basis, cutting back material expenditures, increasing labor productivity, improving quality, and reducing consumption of raw and other materials, fuel and energy.

Article 9 -- In 1982 some 23,200,000 cubic meters of timber will be put in the economic flow; of that, 21,385,000 cubic meters will be derived from principal and secondary (thinnings) forest resources. Exploiting felling areas left over from 1981 will constitute an additional task for 1982.

The Council of Ministers will ensure that the Ministry of Forestry Economy and Construction Materials and other plan holders take measures to:

A) Perform reforestation and afforestation work on an area of 38,000 hectares, 7,600 hectares of which will be planted with special species suitable for the production of cellulose; perform operations on 16,000 hectares to encourage natural forest regeneration. Resinous species will make up 54 percent of the new forests, and valuable native species 23 percent; 2,300 hectares of land will be improved through afforestation;

B) Strictly apply legal provisions concerning afforestation of available land without delay, and limit the utilization of forest land and forest clearing for other purposes;

C) Strict observance of plan provisions concerning felling age for various species in mature forests and felling tree diameters, in accordance with cultivation systems and with the production category of the respective forests; measures will be taken to utilize first wind-felled trees;

D) Develop and diversify hunting and fishing in mountain streams and special units; expand the cultivation of fruit bushes, and intensify the harvesting and utilization of forest fruit, medicinal plants and other secondary natural crops.

Article 10 -- In 1982, funds totaling 2,900,000 lei will be invested in water management; multiple-purpose reservoirs totaling 105 million cubic meters will be commissioned, as well as water course regulation and shore consolidation and protection operations totaling 435 km; antiflood dams will be built on stretches totaling 209 km to protect populated areas, industrial units and 27,000 hectares of agricultural land.

The Council of Ministers will ensure that the ministries, other central bodies, centrals, enterprises, executive committees of county people's councils and of the Bucharest Municipality, together with the National Council for Environmental Protection and the National Council of Waters implement the measures envisaged in the program concerning environmental protection, taking measures to:

A) Strictly observe acceptable limits in processes generating noxious substances and to recover residual matter; build air and water purification stations; prevent land deteriorations; protect the fauna, forests and flora in reservations and parks, and utilize nonpolluting means of transportation;

B) Commission and appropriately utilize residual waters purification stations and installations envisaged in the 1982 investment list or planned at existing units;

C) Incorporate hydrotechnical operations within general projects for completely and rationally utilizing and maintaining hydrographic basins, in relation to regional planning;

D) Rationally utilize water resources for drinking and industrial water, irrigation, electricity production, navigation, fish-growing and other purposes; increase the degree of industrial water recycling, and reduce losses to a minimum.

Article 11 -- In 1982 the total volume of goods transports will total 2,075,500 tons, 1.1 percent higher than in 1982.

The material basis of transports will be increased through the addition of 78 diesel and electric locomotives; 2,121 regular train freight cars with an average of 4 axles; trucks totaling 7,400 tons; buses with a capacity of 40,600 seats; nonpropelled river-going vessels with a capacity of 138,100 tons; 11 river tug and push boats; maritire vessels totaling 307,500 dwt, and 2 airplanes [mediu curier].

Article 12 -- In 1982 the volume of post and telecommunications activities will be 5.4 percent higher than in 1981, as a result of intensive utilization of existing installations, modernization of the technical-material basis, expanded telephone and telegraph networks, further automation of interurban exchanges as additional localities are linked to the network, and expansion of the radio and television networks; the quality of public services in all post and telecommunication sectors will improve.

Article 13 -- Enterprises, centrals, ministries, other central and local bodies, the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications and the Ministry of Technical-Material Supplies and Management of Fixed Assets will take measures to develop and optimize transportation by improving delivery routes, better planning goods transportation flows, selecting the most efficient means of transportation, eliminating empty runs and shortening average transport distances, expanding modern processes -- particularly palletization and containerization -- and employing mechanical means for loading and unloading operations; to efficiently utilize the entire fleet of transportation means; intensify the utilization of our own fleet for foreign trade transactions; improve the maintenance and repair of vehicles; save as much fuel and energy as possible. Steps will be taken to use for road transport high-capacity vehicles to be run in shifts, and trailers.

Article 14 -- In 1982 the total volume of investments in the national economy will total 226.3 billion lei.

The following investment funds will be allocated to the various branches of the national economy:

Branch	Billion lei
industry	117.7
agriculture, forestry and water management	35.6
construction	6.5
scientific research, technological development and design	1.8
transports and telecommunications	25.5
goods circulation and tourism	5.4
education, culture and health	3.7
housing (including hostels for bachelors)	23.2
communal and housing management	3.9

In 1982 some 800 important industrial and agrozootechnical capacities will be commissioned.

Some 4 billion lei will be invested in preventing environmental pollution.

Article 15 -- The Council of Ministers will ensure that all investment fund holders, equipment-supplying centrals and ministries and those responsible for construction-assembly units, together with the Council for the Coordination of Investments, the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets, the National Council for Science and Technology, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, the Ministry of Industrial Construction, the Committee for People's Council's Problems, the General State Inspectorate for Investment-Construction, the Central Institute for Construction Research, Design and Coordination, and financing banks take measures to:

A) Commission on schedule the projects stipulated on investment lists and strictly observe schedules on attainment of planned parameters, and take measures to: perform construction-assembly operations and deliver equipment in accordance with investment plans; observe the periods of test and dry runs envisaged, and provide qualified personnel for them; organize the participation of specialists from the recipient units in the assembly of installations and in testing them;

B) Concentrate efforts on commissioning projects already in construction on schedule; work will begin on new projects only after building blueprints have been approved and all conditions have been secured for carrying them out;

C) Speed up the preparation of blueprints for investment projects by fully utilizing the capabilities of central and other research, technological engineering and design institutes; expand the utilization of standard and reusable designs;

D) In drawing plans for new and existing investment projects, adopt the most efficient technological and building solutions that will not require additional construction materials in excess of quantities planned, will permit lower consumption of metal, cement, energy and fuel, and will lead to increased investment efficiency; limit the size and volume of industrial and agrozootechnical buildings to the minimum required by technological processes;

E) Carry out uninterrupted work on all construction-assembly sites; expand the mechanization and industrialization of construction-assembly operations and the utilization of modern production technologies; utilize the manpower, construction equipment and means of transportation throughout the year, intensify cooperation between the buyer, design and construction-assembly units and equipment suppliers.

Article 16 -- In the area of scientific research, technological development and technical progress, the 1982 plan envisages 2,300 major projects, which will contribute to increasing the degree of utilization of raw materials and will raise the technical and qualitative level of production through the application of new and improved technologies, extensive mechanization and automation of manufacturing processes, and will contribute to reducing material consumption and rapidly increasing general production efficiency.

New products and materials will come into production so that in 1982 16.5 percent of the production-goods in the processing branches of the national industry will be made up of new and updated products brought into production in 1982 and those that will be adopted in 1982.

Article 17 -- The Council of Ministers will ensure that the ministries, centrals and enterprises, together with central institutes and specialized academies, scientific research and technological development units, uniformly coordinated by the National Council for Science and Technology and in cooperation with the Sate Planning Committee, the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Funds and the Council of Coordination of Streamlining, Specialization and Cooperation in the Branches of Machine-Building and Metallurgical Industries take measures to:

A) Rapidly develop the raw material and fuel basis, improve technologies for mining useful deposits efficiently and at low cost, reduce consumption of high-quality fuel used to supplement coal at thermopower stations, and expand the network of microhydropower stations;

B) Expand the utilization of new energy resources such as thermal waters, wind, solar energy, biogas and so forth, and of all types of recoverable energy resources; reduce specific consumption of energy and fuel in all sectors; design special equipment and materials for the utilization of new and recoverable energy resources;

C) Adopt and expand sophisticated and highly efficient technologies which can increase the degree of utilization of raw materials, renovate and update production; improve existing technologies with a view to reducing material consumption and increasing the productivity of machines, installations and equipment; design and apply technologies for reutilizing in the economic flow materials recovered from production and consumer processes;

D) Adopt new and updated products which involve less fuel and raw material consumption, as well as materials for electronics, nuclear energy production, aviation and other areas, and new, better and lighter types of machines, installations, equipment and apparatus capable of greater productivity and with a longer lifespan, requiring less energy and capable of technical-economic and functional performance on a par with those in developed industrial countries; special emphasis will be placed on manufacturing products which can contribute to substantially reducing the need for imports;

E) Utilizing the results of scientific research in production and accelerating the application of licenses purchased; develop technologies and products acquired on the basis of licenses;

F) Increase the contribution of scientific research and technical engineering to scientifically organizing and programming production, optimize maintenance and repair of machines, installations and equipment, expand production mechanization and automation, increase labor productivity, reduce costs and increase economic efficiency in all areas.

Article 18 -- In 1982 a greater percentage of the material basis of the plan will be secured from local resources, and steps will be taken to rationally and efficiently manage such resources. For this purpose, the Council of Ministers will ensure that the enterprises, centrals, ministries, other central bodies, executive committees of county people's councils and of the Bucharest Municipality, together with the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Funds, the State Planning Committee, the National Council for Science and Technology, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications and the banks take measures to:

A) Extensively utilize domestic resources of raw and other materials;

B) Establish supplies on the basis of technically substantiated norms and regulations; strictly observe consumption rates approved under the plan; manufacture valuable products with the lowest possible raw material and energy consumption;

C) Rationally manage stocks of raw and other materials, fuels and prefabricated products, and rapidly return all frozen material resources to the economic flow;

D) Strictly apply product standards and improve them in accordance with the requirements of technical progress; reduce to the minimum the range of standard types of materials, sub-assemblies, machines, installations and equipment, and that of types of product lines and domestic industrial and civil constructions, in accordance with the law;

E) Implement cooperation programs among enterprises, centrals and counties;

F) Improve supplies with a view to regularly providing enterprises with raw and other materials and other products envisaged in the plan; ensure strict observance of economic contracts.

Article 19 -- With a view to optimally utilizing the recoverable and reusable materials envisaged in programs -- particularly iron and pig iron, alloy steel and ferroalloys, nickel, copper, aluminum and other nonferrous metals, chemical products, mineral oils, rubber, plastics, timber, paper, textiles, leather and glass -- as well as mineral deposits, metallurgical slags, thermopower plant ash, and agricultural and food byproducts, the Council of Ministers will ensure the collection and complete utilization of used products through their utilization as such or through the reconditioning of recoverable materials, parts, subassemblies, equipment and component aggregates.

Article 20 -- In 1982, labor productivity calculated on the basis of net production value per person will increase as follows:

A) 7 percent in national industry

B) 6 percent in construction-assembly.

Article 21 -- In 1982 the number of working personnel in the entire economy will total 7,485,000.

Some 300,000 qualified workers will be trained in vocational intermediate and high schools and in short professional courses, and will join production in 1982.

Article 22 -- In order to fulfill the tasks on increasing labor productivity, the Council of Ministers will ensure that the ministries, together with the Ministry of Labor, the Sate Planning Committee, the National Council for Science and Technology, the Ministry of Education and Instruction take measures to:

A) Improve the organization of production and labor in enterprises, sections and workshops, increase the degree of production mechanization and automation, improve labor norms in all areas in keeping with technological equipment, cut back nonproductive personnel, adopt the overall contract system in all sectors and strengthen order and discipline on the job.

B) Implement programs and recruiting, training and professionally updating manpower so that the educational system and the entire training and recycling system may meet the socioeconomic development requirements of the country.

Article 23 -- In 1982, expenditures per 1,000 lei production or gross income will be reduced by:

--15.5 lei in the national industry
--62.9 lei in state agriculture
--10 lei in construction-assembly (contract work)
--7.2 lei in transportation

The Council of Ministers will ensure that the Ministry of Finance, the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets, the National Council for Science and Technology, the State Committee for Prices, the Financial Banking Council, together with the ministries, other central bodies, centrals, enterprises, executive committees of county people's councils and of the Bucharest Municipality take measures to ensure implementation of programs on reducing production costs and achievement of the profits envisaged in the budgets of enterprises and centrals in close relationship with the national uniform plan and with the state budget. For this purpose, steps will be taken to strictly implement the provisions of the new economic-financial mechanism, and measures will be taken so that each economic unit will resolutely apply the principles of workers' self-management and economic-financial self-administration and, within the framework of its income and expenditure budget, cover expenses from its own resources and achieve maximum profits.

Article 24 -- The volume of foreign trade in 1982 will be 14 percent higher than in 1982.

Article 25 -- In order to increase exports and their efficiency, the Council of Ministers will ensure that the ministries, together with the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets, the Ministry of Finance, the National Council for Science and Technology and the Romanian Foreign Trade Bank take measures to:

A) Intensify foreign market canvassing and conclude contracts with foreign partners on the entire export and import production volume; diversify forms of marketing and acquire new markets;

B) Fulfill the volume of goods envisaged for export by designating enterprises and capacities for that purpose and by beginning production in good time and in the structural ranges and quality requested by the buyers, thus continuously increasing hard currency returns for products sold in foreign markets;

C) Carefully manage funds for imports by reducing specific consumption rates, utilizing domestic resources as much as possible, completely recovering and reutilizing raw and other materials with a view to reducing the country's hard currency payments;

D) Secure the necessary labor force and equipment required to complete on schedule and under competitive terms construction-assembly operations abroad, and exports of blueprints, designs and technical know-how;

E) Complete implementation of international economic and technical cooperation ventures; speed up negotiations with foreign partners and initiative new actions aimed at expanding and increasing the efficiency of international economic cooperation and collaboration; increase the profitability of joint associations.

In order to achieve an even balance of trade and payments, the Council of Ministers will take measures to increase exports and cut back imports. The imports envisaged in the plan, both those intended for production (raw and other basic materials, parts and subassemblies) and those for investment projects are the maximum that will be accepted. Funds earmarked for imports will be cut back if export tasks are not fulfilled. Similarly, requests for additional imports will only be approved if firm contracts exist for additional exports.

Article 26 -- In 1982 the national income will be 5.5 percent higher than in 1982, and it will ensure the necessary resources for the National Fund of Socioeconomic Development and for further improving the people's living standard.

Article 27 -- In 1982 the overall volume of retail sales through the socialist trade network will total 232.7 billion lei, and that of services 26.9 billion lei.

In order to better meet consumer demand, the Council of Ministers will ensure that the Council for the Coordination of Consumer Goods Production, the Council for Leadership and Guidance in the area of public supplies and services, the Ministry of Domestic Trade, the State Planning Committee, the county people's councils and those of the Bucharest Municipality, together with the other plan holders, take measures to:

A) Strengthen local self-management and self-supply with a view to ensuring public supplies of agricultural products by increasing the vegetable and animal production of all state and cooperative units and better capitalizing on people's private resources;

B) Strictly implement programs on local production and local supplies of consumer goods, and regular deliveries of all products designed for the market stocks, with a view to securing satisfactory public supplies;

C) Guarantee the retail sales envisaged in the plan for each county and balanced supplies for all areas of the country;

D) Further develop and improve the commercial and service network, judiciously distributing them throughout the country;

E) Further improve and develop the service sector and raise its quality in accordance with consumer requirements, and efficiently utilize local facilities and the labor force.

Article 28 -- The remuneration funds for the working personnel will total 232.9 billion lei; thus, real remunerations will be 1.5 percent higher than in 1981.

In 1982 the real incomes of the peasantry derived from work in agricultural production cooperatives and private farming calculated per active person will be 3.2 percent higher than in 1981.

Article 29 -- The material basis of the educational system will further develop in 1982 with a view to expanding and improving ways of coordinating education with production and research.

By the end of the year, 7,835 places will be commissioned in kindergartens. The primary, secondary and vocational educational system will be increased by 1,455 classrooms, 18,430 places in boarding schools and 6,000 openings in school workshops.

The higher education system will be provided with new workshops, laboratories and other facilities with a total area of 92,975 square meters. Similarly, 1,680 places will be made available in student hostels.

Article 30 -- The material basis of health, social security, culture and art will be expanded; 1,550 places will be commissioned in nurseries, as well as 12 dispensaries-polyclinics, and 6,315 hospital beds; 5,150 seats in permanent movie theaters with regular screens and 4,200 seats in cultural and other clubs.

Article 31 -- Some 190,000 apartments will be commissioned in 1982; 170,000 apartments will be built with state funds. The Council of Ministers will take measures to encourage people to finance their own housing in cities and villages by providing them with loans and material.

The water and sewage networks will expand accordingly, and the fleet of public transportation will be expanded.

Article 32 -- The Council of Ministers will ensure that the ministries and other central bodies, working people's councils in centrals and enterprises, executive committees of county people's councils and of the Bucharest Municipality completely fulfill the plan provisions for 1982 and increase efficiency in all areas.

Article 33 -- The indexes of the National Uniform Plan of Socioeconomic Development of the Socialist Republic of Romania for 1982 will be distributed to the plan holders by State Council degree.

Article 34 -- The implementation of the National Uniform Plan of Socioeconomic Development of the Socialist Republic of Romania for 1980, adopted under law No 17/1979, in accordance with the communique of the Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development, the State Planning Committee and the Central Directorate for Statistics on the fulfillment of the National Uniform Plan of Socioeconomic Development of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1980, published in the OFICIAL BULLETIN, part III, No 17 of 30 January 1981.

SCINTEIA REPORTS DEATH SENTENCES FOR FRAUD, MURDER

AU031341 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Dec 81 p 5

[Text] The Bucharest Municipal Court has sentenced Gheorghe Stefanescu to death for the crime of embezzlement with very serious consequences.

The convict, manager of a wine warehouse in Bucharest, used fraud, forgery and other fraudulent means to misappropriate the amount of 3,715,497 lei. At the same time, together with other violators of the law sentenced to various prison terms, he caused public property losses totaling over 13 million lei.

In carrying out his deeds, which inflicted great damage on public property, the convict has been guilty of deceit, influence pedaling and corruption for a long period of time. Similarly, he adulterated large quantities of alcoholic beverages, which he sold at prices far above the legal ones.

As a result of those deeds, Gheorghe Stefanescu amassed real estate, cash, jewelry and other assets totaling 8,742,000 lei.

The sentence was confirmed by the supreme court; an appeal to commute the death sentence was rejected.

Death sentences were pronounced on Gheorghe Gheorghita by the Bacau County Court, and on Nicu Badea by Olt County Court for cruel first degree murder.

The sentences were confirmed by the supreme court; appeals to commute the death sentences were rejected.

BURTICA, SOVIETS SIGN ECONOMIC PROTOCOL IN MOSCOW

AU041630 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] The 13th session of the Romanian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation concluded today in Moscow. The session examined the implementation of agreements reached during talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on continuously deepening and developing Romanian-Soviet economic cooperation. In this respect, the sides stressed the importance of economic agreements concluded between the two countries after the 12th session of the Commission on the Coordination of Economic Plans of Romania and the USSR, the goods exchanges for 1981-85 and the directions of developing production sharing and specialization in various industrial branches of the two countries until 1990.

The measures adopted during the session's proceedings aim at further developing economic cooperation in order to substantially expand trade between Romania and the USSR during the current 5-year plan and over the long term. The sides also established measures to further expand production sharing and specialization in fields of mutual interest, particularly electronics, electrical engineering, machine-tools, aviation, chemistry and petrochemistry.

At the end of the session, Comrades Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and chairman of the Romanian side in the commission, and Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet side in the commission, signed the protocol of the session.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO PERU -- Bucharest, 1 Dec (AGERPRES) -- By presidential decree, Ion Ciucu was appointed Romania's ambassador in the Republic of Peru. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 1 Dec 81 AU]

OBRADOVIC HANDS ALBANIAN AMBASSADOR PROTEST NOTE

LD041612 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1532 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Dec (TANJUG) -- Sava Obradovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, today called Sokrat Plaka, Albanian ambassador to the SFRY, to see him and handed him a protest note from the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

The protest was lodged in connection with Albania's crude interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs and questioning the territorial integrity of Yugoslavia at the Eighth AWP Congress.

KRAIGHER RECEIVES CEAUSESCU DISARMAMENT MESSAGE

LD051820 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1710 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Dec (TANJUG) -- Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, has received a friendly message from Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The message concerns disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament in Europe, and Soviet-American negotiations in this connection.

LATEST TENSION, STUDENT STRIKE IN POLAND NOTED

AU051958 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] The situation in Poland is not calming down even though it seemed recently that a period of calm had begun. Since Wednesday the tension has been growing once again. Is the process of agreement passing through a crisis? What are the reasons for new conflicts? Jan Novakovski has prepared a commentary on that and Jelena Djordjevic reads it:

In the entire period since August 1980, force was used for the first time in Poland only 3 days ago to end a strike: Strong detachments of specially equipped militia, supported by commando units, removed the striking cadets of the Warsaw fire brigades officer school from their building. All that passed quite peacefully and it could even be said that all that happened within a family circle because the school is under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. It must also be emphasized that the strike by the cadets, who no longer wanted to have that sponsorship but demanded the status of a civilian university institution and the same rights as all the other academic citizens, started without the consent of the Solidarity trade union.

However, force has been used. General rehearsal, necessity or challenge? These were the questions to which many sought an answer. Solidarity understood that as a challenge. Sharp accusations followed in connection with the government's idea of forming the widely propagandized front of agreement. The threat of staging a 1-day strike and then an unlimited general strike in the event that the Sejm approved special powers for the government and accepted the ban on strikes followed. All know what such a strike would mean for Poland, for its borders and its weakened economy at this time.

Yet another question arises in this connection: Would it be possible to break such a strike also with the use of force? Both the government and Solidarity well know the answer to this question also, just as they know what their possibilities and space for maneuvers are. The relationship of forces was rather clearly demonstrated by the very action around the Warsaw fire brigades school which offered the following picture: In the center there were the striking cadets; they were surrounded by detachments of the People's Militia which in their turn were encircled by commando units; and all around them were masses of citizens who motionlessly watched the event.

Fortunately, nothing unforeseen happened. And it is precisely this fact that leads to the conclusion that both sides well know how far they may go and where the limits are which should not be crossed.

Thus there are grounds to believe that, regardless of the fact that Solidarity has moved in the direction of greater confrontation with the government following the events at the fire brigades school. This latest growing tension in Poland will also end in the same way as all the previous tensions that have followed a cycle, in a stronger or weaker form, since August last year.

AMBASSADOR HOLDS TALKS WITH CZYREK IN WARSAW

AU051947 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] In Warsaw, Muhidin Begic, our ambassador to Poland, has had talks with Jozef Czyrek, Polish minister of foreign affairs and member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, on some international and internal issues of mutual interest. Views on the foreign political activities and the internal developments of Yugoslavia and Poland were also exchanged.

REPORTAGE ON DOLANC VISIT TO AUSTRIA

Radio Interview

AU041306 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1146 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Barbara Coudenhove-Kalergi interview with Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in Vienna, date not given -- recorded, in German]

[Text] [Question] Mr Dolanc, Yugoslavia is currently up against severe problems, on the one hand the nationalities problem, on the other hand the economic situation. How do you intend to cope wtih these problems in the coming months and years?

[Anwer] Let me tell you that all these problems that exist in our country at present, are not just Yugoslav problems. Economic and nationalities problems have recently been problems of the whole world. Well, that is not so important for us, what matters for us is what we have in Yugoslavia. Most certainly our economic problems are problems which partly result from the world economic situation and, secondly, they are a result of our dynamic development. We have been third among all nations in the world as far as the development, dynamic development is concerned. This was also stated in a report issued by the United Nations, this year, and this rapid development has entailed quite a few and quite serious problems. Secondly, in our opinion, we have not lived within the framework of really existing conditions, but our consumption exceeded our production. That has been going on for some time, but it cannot go on for long.

[Question] In other words, you mean that the new Yugoslav Government, which will be newly elected next year, will have to economize quite a lot. Will that not also create problems, discontentment?

[Answer] Not only economize -- also economize, but not only economize. First of all, we must raise labor productivity, and we must become competitive in the world market. That is our foremost task. Second, we must adopt realistic plans for the coming 5 years, and the pace of our development will decline perhaps by nearly 6 points [punkte] as against what we have had to date. Third, we will struggle for [higher] exports, because we must earn enough money, enough foreign currency to be able to pay our debts properly to all our creditors.

[Question] Mr Dolanc, Yugoslavia was shaken by a severe crisis in Kosovo last year. How is it intended to overcome this crisis, or has it already been overcome, in your opinion?

[Answer] What the leadership has done there to date was not a good economic policy in the first place and, second, it did cause a great deal of problems, also of a political nature, because in Kosovo there are not only Albanians, there are Serbs Montenegrins, Turks and Macedonians, and I must tell you that the situation in Kosovo now is already completely calm, quite normal.

People work normally, live normally, study normally -- although I do not say that it would not be possible that some excesses might occur again, because to overcome such a situation is not easy, not a matter of a very short time, it may well take a few years. But we are firmly determined not to change anything whatsoever, as far as our internal political organization and internal borders of the republic are concerned, and we are very resolutely determined not to change anything as far as our national borders are concerned.

Talks With Kreisky 4 Dec

LD041914 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1748 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Vienna, 4 Dec (TANJUG) -- Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, today received Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who is paying a visit to Vienna at the invitation of the Austrian Socialist Party and the Dr Karl Renner Institute, under the auspices of which he delivered a lecture on Yugoslavia's socialist self-management and nonaligned policy.

During a long conversation they examined numerous international problems, bilateral relations and the position of the Slovene and Croatian national minorities in Austria. They also discussed relations between the LCY and the Austrian Socialist Party, noting that beneficial cooperation has been established and that conditions exist for its further development.

Crisis flash points in the world and the efforts being made to preserve peace and stabilize the world situation were among the international problems that attracted special attention. Both sides spoke in favorable terms about cooperation between the two countries' representatives at the Madrid meeting. Stress was also placed on the need to take further action following the summit in Cancun in order to achieve global talks and the setting up of a new economic order.

Both sides expressed anxiety at the situation in the Middle East. In this connection Chancellor Kreisky also spoke about Austria's positive attitude toward the PLO as a factor without which lasting peace cannot be attained in that area.

As for bilateral relations, it was concluded that they have reached a very high level and that this favorable situation should also be used as an opportunity to settle the question of the position of the Slovene and Croatian national minorities in Austria. Both national minorities consider that they have not been given the rights guaranteed by article 7 of the 1955 state treaty, one of whose signatories is Yugoslavia.

Stane Dolanc also had talks today with Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr. On this occasion various international issues were considered, and both sides expressed their wish for the preservation and consolidation of peace in the world.

Chancellor Kreisky also gave a luncheon in Stane Dolanc's honor today. The luncheon was attended by Dr Willibald Pahr, minister of foreign afffairs, Fritz Marsch, secretary general of the Socialist Party, and Prof Walter Hacker, international secretary of the party. On the Yugoslav side the luncheon was attended by Ambassador Branko Pesic.

Delivers Lecture 4 Dec

LD042130 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0906 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Vienna, 4 Dec (TANJUG) -- Member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Presidency Stane Dolanc delivered a lecture in Vienna yesterday evening on the Yugoslav socialist self-management and nonaligned policy.

Stane Dolanc is a guest of the "Dr Karl Renner" Institute of the ruling Socialist Party of Austria.

The lecture was attended also by Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, Secretary-General of the Socialist Party Fritz Marsch and other Socialist Party officials, representatives of Vienna's public and political life, students and newsmen.

More on Lecture

LD041454 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1325 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Vienna, 4 Dec (TANJUG) -- "Yugoslavia wants the best possible relations with its neighbours. It already has them with Austria, Italy, Hungary, Romania, and Greece and is striving to achieve them also with Bulgaria and Albania".

League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency member Stane Dolanc set out the above yesterday evening in a lecture at the Vienna Congress Centre. The lecture, organized by the "Dr Karl Renner" Socialist Party Institute, was attended by Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr and Austrian Socialist Party Central Secretary Fritz Marsch.

Dolanc cited as the basic condition for good relations with neighbouring countries mutual respect for sovereignty, integrity and the principles of non-interference in internal affairs. Without this, Dolanc said, nationalities cannot play the role of bridges of cooperation. "Yugoslavia is and continues a non-aligned country which develops its socialist self-management", Dolanc underlined.

Stating concern over the aggravation of the international situation, Dolanc set out that the policy of nonalignment is more topical today than ever before and that it has become an indispensable factor of international relations.

Referring to Yugoslavia's internal policy, Dolanc said that, despite the current economic difficulties, Yugoslavia insures its current liquidity and meets its foreign payment obligations.

Meets Fellow Citizens 5 Dec

LD052236 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1227 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Vienna, 5 Dec (TANJUG) -- Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had talks today at the cultural and information center in Vienna with the collective of Yugoslavs who live and work in Austria. Among them were our consular representatives, representatives of economic organizations, of clubs of our workers, of students and of others. Milorad Pesic, the Yugoslav ambassador in Vienna also took part in the talks. Stane Dolanc spoke of the efforts made in the country to achieve economic stabilization, of our priority tasks in this sphere and of the need for our people abroad to behave accordingly.

Stane Dolanc will end his visit to Vienna today.

Dolanc on 'Realism' for Minority

AU041109 Vienna KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 4 Dec 81 p 3

[Report by "K.S.": "Great Thaw Belgrade-Vienna"]

[Text] Vienna -- Although Austria still has not fulfilled its obligations toward the Carinthian Slovenians, one must be realistic and advocate a step-by-step policy. This was stated yesterday in Vienna by Yugoslav top politician Stane Dolanc, who is a Slovenian himself.

Good relations will create favorable conditions for such a development, Dolanc added, in line with the statements of other Yugoslav politicians which for years have been marked by friendliness toward Vienna.

DOLANC ARRIVED IN BONN FOR TALKS, REPORT 6 DEC

LD061318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1135 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 6 Dec (TANJUG) -- Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, arrived in Bonn today. He will stay in Bonn for several days and hold talks with top SPD [Social Democratic Party of Germany] officials, with representatives of other leading West German political parties, and with other officials of Bonn political life. Tomorrow, Dolanc will speak at a gathering of the most prominent politicians, experts, publicists and well-known scientific and other researchers in the sphere of politics and political relations. Dolanc's report, to be given in connection with the Friedrich Ebert SPD Foundation, is expected with great interest in light of political parties growing interest in the development of the LCY, which enjoys a growing international prestige.

VRHOVEC RECEIVES CHAD MINISTER OF HEALTH 4 DEC

LD041842 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1641 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Belgrade, 4 December (TANJUG) -- Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec today received Chad Minister of Public Health Garadoum Monn-Jasngar who arrived in Belgrade in his capacity as envoy of General Goukouni Queddei, the head of Chad's provisional government. During the meeting, Monn-Djasngar delivered to Vrhovec a message from Chad's president to President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sergej Kraigher relating to the situation in Chad.

Monn-Djasngar acquainted Vrhovec with the development in Chad. The two sides discussed bilateral cooperation and exchanged views on international problems. In particular, they discussed the role of the Movement of Nonalignment in its future activities.

On behalf of the president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, the Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs thanked Monn-Djasngar for the message and stated Yugoslavia's full support to the efforts made by Chad's provisional government to consolidate the situation and reconstruct the country.

LCY'S DOLANC RECEIVES DPRK PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU031348 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Nov 81 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, yesterday received a delegation of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly led by Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the assembly's Standing Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party [KWP].

Stane Dolanc and Hwang Chang-yop noted that the friendly relations and cooperation between the LCY and the KWP as well as between our two socialist and nonaligned countries are developing successfully on the principles that were jointly adopted in the meetings between Comrades Josip Broz Tito and Kim Il-song and that broad opportunities and mutual readiness exist to further promote them.

Information about the socioeconomic and political trends in the two countries was also exchanged in the talks. Stane Dolanc spoke about the further development of our socialist self-managing system and about the LCY role, about the tasks in implementing the economic stabilization policy and about the preparations for the 12th LCY Congress.

Hwang Chang-yop acquainted Dolanc with the KWP's activity and tasks in implementing the decisions of the sixth party congress, particularly in agriculture.

The head of the Korean delegation also spoke about the activity of the Korean party and state in the struggle for a peaceful unification of the country.

Certain current international issues were also discussed in the talks. Concern was expressed over the complex international situation and the need to invest further efforts in the struggle for peace in the world was stressed. In this connection, the great importance of the role and activity of the Nonaligned Movement and policy was particularly referred to.

Dusan Lazic, chief of the sector for international cooperation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Chu Chang-chun, DPRK ambassador to the SFRY, participated in the talk which passed in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

KRAIGHER CONGRATULATES LAOS SOUPHANOUVONG

AU031515 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Dec 81 p 7

[Text] On behalf of the SFRY Presidency, Sergej Kraigher, president of the Presidency, has congratulated President Souphanouvong on the anniversary of the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. In this telegram, Kraigher expresses best wishes for the welfare of the friendly people of that nonaligned country and for the further successful development of friendly relations between the SFRY and the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

GOVERNMENT ON OIL SUPPLY DIFFICULTIES, KOSOVO

LD062126 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2000 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Dec (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Government noted today that difficulties of the economy and the population in supply with oil and its derivatives were rather marked in the country in recent months. It was concluded therefore that in the next year too, as it was partly this year, available foreign currency for import be primarily used for import of oil, its derivatives and coking coal.

It is considered that this year Yugoslav oil import will amount to somewhat over ten million tons, and production in domestic oil fields to about four million tons.

The Yugoslav Federal Government today discussed also a draft agreement on the stimulation of speedier development of insufficiently developed republics and the Province of Kosovo in the 1981-1985 period.

At least one half of resources of a special federal fund for this purpose, which is formed by solitary setting aside from the total income of the economy of the entire country, will be placed in that period in a new way: by enterprises' direct investment in insufficiently developed regions and through their joint investment with firms there.

The announcement from today's government session also notes that the Yugoslav republics and provinces have not yet reached agreement on some open questions regarding the speediest development of the Province of Kosovo, now economically least developed region.

A draft agreement on this provides among other things for giving priority in the development of Kosovo, a province rich in coal and metal ores, to the completion of two thermal power plants under construction (of 339 megawatts each), the construction of new electric power plants, to chemical coal processing, lead and zinc production, and to the development of processing industry.

SAWPY PRESIDIUM CRITICIZES INFORMATION MEDIA

AU041839 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Summary] At its session today, the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium discussed the implementation of the Federal Conference's conclusions on information activities. Drago Tankosic and Kosta Krajincanic report:

In his "very critical introductory report" Sime Kronja, president of the Federal Conference's Council for the Press, Radio and Television, called attention to a number of mistakes, failures and shortcomings which, in his opinion, hinder the implementation of the society's views on information activities. Among the causes of great political and social mistakes he listed the efforts and attempts to characterize the information and propaganda activities from the clear class ideological-political positions as the regime information and propaganda. According him, this is one of the signals indicating that we are once again at a stage of liberalism and other tendencies resembling those that occurred in the seventies. Many cracks, unsure views on ideology and class, confusion and even some deliberately developed orientiations that are inappropriate to our society and revolution are still evident in our press. In his opinion, all this has been particularly apparent in press articles on Kosovo events. A pronounced lack of knowledge, immoderate approach and absence of active involvement have been noticed, and thus it is even possible to have doubts about with what and with whom some editorial offices or individuals within are siding." Most of the editorial offices were motivated by real involvement and concern as regards as the Kosovo events. However, "some of the editorial offices were motivated in this connection by sensationalist exclusiveness to mainly achieve better circulation and financial effect and applied no discrimination in choosing the means to achieve their goal, something that has discredited all information media."

There have been also "negativist and nihilistic articles on our economic difficulties" that were a disservice to our foreign trade, hampering the sale of Yugoslav products in foreign markets as well as the purchase of raw materials and producer goods, especially oil. The constant negative writing about the current economic situation "causes us great damage both at home and abroad because it includes a pronounced hint that the explicit economic difficulties in fact represent a crisis of our system."

In his report Sime Kronja devoted considerable space to "the so-called entertaining revue press and a veritable invasion of various feuilletons, the contents of which upset and disturb our public." No matter to what extent some "individual public statements and articles invoke archives and witnesses who can no longer act as such, they aim at profaning the achievements of our revolution and our system. For this reason it is no accident that our working people maintain that the problem is not in the attempts to eliminate any pharoah-like figures from biographies, and not in the historical distance or in the demystification of the individual personages and works; the problem is in the attempts to discredit the system of values of an autochthonous revolution and in the attempts to compromise the greatest and the most meritorious fighters for establishing that system of values. This is in fact an attempt to create the prerequisites for destroying a social system based on these values. Is all that done with some kind of political, ideological, class or scientific blessing?," Kronja asked. Sime Kronja also pointed out that, as regards various foreign political problems, at times our media dwell too long on a single problem in international relations at the expense of other important events.

The first speaker in the discussion following Kronja'a report, Ivo Vrbica, spoke on the increasingly unfavorable and unstable socioeconomic position of the information media organization. "Leaving it to the information media to find their own ways as they can and know, we have enabled them to solve their economic difficulties with vulgar commercialism, make ideological-political concessions and link themselves with certain organs and institutions, which most frequently means the groups and individuals who hold in their hands a considerable part of social power in influence and thereby also the position and fate of information activities."

Passing a "stern judgment on the public information media," Veljko Kojovic noted the appearance of the so-called critical undertakings which cannot be explained otherwise except as an attack on constitutional solutions. Articles of this kind create a picture of powerlessness and the collapse of our socialist self-managing system. And at the same time, an ideological comformism, reluctance to offend, careerism, opportunism and waiting are becoming increasingly deep-rooted in some editorial offices.

"We have obviously renounced the struggle of opinions since we let pass without any response some individual articles which really should never have been published in the public information media," Milan Rakas said during the discussion. He stressed the importance of public and well-grounded reaction and mentioned in this context "the discussions held in connection with the encyclopedia published by the Zagreb Skolska Knjiga Publishing House and in connection with Dedijer's scribblings, as he called Vladimir Dedijer's book entitled "New Contributions to the Biography of Josip Broz Tito".

Speaking about press articles on Kosovo events, Azem Vlasi said that "in the attempts to analyze all causes leading to those events, a section of the press disputes nearly everything achieved in the province in recent years and tries to prove a continuity of the counterrevolutionary activity in Kosovo during the entire period since the war. According to Vlasi, this kind of writing causes confusion and acts against the mobilization of the forces that are currently engaged in actions in Kosovo."

In his statement during the discussion "Dane Petkovski dissociated himself from Vladimir Dedijer's claim about an alleged special assistance extended to him by the Military Historical Institute in preparing the book 'New Contributions to the Biography of Josip Broz Tito'. According to Petkovski, Vladimir Dedijer used the institute's archives in the same way as any other citizen of Yugoslavia."

SERBIAN GOVERNMENT ADOPTS 1982 ECONOMIC DRAFT

AU031346 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 28, 29 and 30 Nov 81 p 21

[S.L. report]

[Text] A higher share in paying for medicines, a considerable reduction of the number of inpatients in hospitals, and an increase in farmers' contributions for health insurance and a thorough "clearing up" of other benefits in health, education and pension and disability insurance are some of the drastic measures designed to slow down this type of spending in 1982 contained in the economic policy documents discussed yesterday by the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. Adopting the draft resolution for 1982, the Executive Council announced a major turn in common spending through these measures as well as through the planned abolition of certain organizations and institutions in social activities.

The entire discussion at the Executive Council session yesterday showed that two provisions in the documents on economic policy in 1982 had been given central importance in the republic's discussions so far. The first is the realization of the envisaged exports offensive. In 1982, exports in Serbia should increase 8.5 percent, which certainly borders on dreams, considering that the social product will increase only 4 percent. But practically everything else in the resolution is subordinated to this goal.

The second premise is a policy of "slashing" excessive common and public spending. The limits are rather narrow: Common spending should increase at a rate 35 percent below that of the economy's revenue, and the treasuries of the self-managing interest communities may gain not more than 16 percent from the economy, compared with 1981. Public spending will increase at a rate of 15 percent.

In order that this may be accomplished, it is necessary to drastically reduce some of the present benefits and a thorough reexamination of the existing network of institutions in health, education and other fields. All the speeches were dominated by the belief that this will be a major turn.

The document on economic policy in 1982 has been sent to the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

According to the proposed budget of the Socialist Republic of Serbia for 1982, the republican treasury next year should receive 49,655,000,000,000 dinars [as published]. Not all these funds are intended for the budget of the republic. The net budget sum will increase only 15 percent, and together with the funds intended for the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the sum will increase 17.4 percent. The overall increase of budget funds (including the contributions to the federation, material interventions in the economy and others) will be 41 percent.

VOJVODINA LC PREPARES REPORT ON ACTIVITIES

LD061734 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1049 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 6 Dec (TANJUG) -- The focus of the activity of the League of Communists and of other organized socialist forces in Vojvodina are directed at developing economic equality. Results have been achieved in material development, in the strengthening of the economic position of associated labor, in the increase in the standard of living of workers and working people of all nations and nationalities, in employing young specialists, in particular from the ranks of individual nationalities which had been lagging behind in this respect.

This is stated, among other things, in the proposed draft report on the work of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina and activity of the League of Communists of Vojvodina between the 16th and 17th conferences of the League of Communists of Vojvodina which will be discussed the day after tomorrow at the meeting of the Provincial Committee of Vojvodina League of Communists.

The proposed draft report shows that in Vojvodina the conditions for the equitable use of languages and scripts have been expanded. These constitutional principles are incorporated in 49 laws and are being worked out more and more fully in statutes and other self-managing acts and are implemented as a component part of social relations, through organized action, in self-manaing decisionmaking in the exercising of authority and in cultural and public life.

In the cultural sphere, phenomena of isolationism within institutional and national frameworks, of selfishness, national aloofness and privatization in organizing and devising programs for cultural and artistic manifestations are fairly pronounced. Often contents are offered which are permeated by a national and uncritical attitude towards history and the past.

In the League of Communists and in society sensitivity and vigilance has increased toward phenomena undermining national equality. The League of Communists organizations react more decisively to open manifestation of nationalistic and chauvinist phenomena and types of behavior, in particular in their environments and in their own ranks. Along with severe condemnation and a clear political assessment of the counterrevolutionary activity in Kosovo from the positions of greater Albanian nationalism and irredentism directed against our system and the country's integrity, the assessment of this activity in all environments in the province is also regarded as a warning of possible consequences of a passive, opportunist and liberalist attitude toward the sources and all phenomena and forms of manifestation of nationalism and chauvinism in Vojvodina's environment.

This knowledge represented the incentive for new actions aimed at strengthing equality and togetherness, eliminating weaknesses and intensifying the struggle against these phenomena and behavior with nationalistic characteristics as well as against creating an anti-Albanian mood.

Though nationalism had not manifested itself in the forms of organized activity, individual statements and reactions from nationalistic positions emerged in all the spheres of work and creative activity. Their number increased noticeably during and after the events in Kosovo, in particular from the positions of greater-Serbian nationalism and Hungarian nationalism, and even irredentism. The practice has confirmed that one kind of nationalism always encourages the revival of one or several other kinds of nationalism.

The activity of the reactionary clergy on a nationalistic basis, in particular within the framework of the Roman Catholic and Serbian Orthodox Churches, but also within the frameworks of other religious communities, too had been intensified.

In the struggle against the phenomena of nationalism and chauvinism, the League of Communists organizations are mobilizing workers, working people and citizens with growing success. Firm and severe measures are taken against the exponents of these phenomena though all earlier weaknesses have as yet not been overcome in this respect.

'ENEMY' ACTIVITIES CONTINUE IN PRIZREN, KOSOVO

AU031453 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Nov 81 p 5

[J. Markovic report]

[Summary] Prizren, 9 Nov -- At its session today, the Prizren Communal Conference of the League of Communists discussed the tasks of the basic organizations of the League of Communists in the coming elections and the political and security situation in the commune. It was stated at the session that "the political and security situation in the commune has improved but it is still not good. According to the report by Bozidar Karalejic, secretary of the Prizren Communal Secretariat for Internal Affiars, the enemy continues to show his presence by writing slogans and distributing pamphlets. Intranational relations have been disrupted in many communities. The nationalists are sending out threatening letters and trying to force Serbian and Montenegrin families to leave Kosovo. There have been cases of property usurpation and ownership prevention. These occurrences have been especially noticeable in Dusanovo, Korisa and Smac villages. The hostile activities are especially pronounced in Zur, Bilusa, Ljubicevo, Nasec and Randubrava villages and in Tusus and Ortakol districts in Prizren.

"The security service has continued to react in time to all nationalist and counter-revolutionary occurrences. Some hostile hotbeds have been liquidated and the members of these groups who were writing hostile slogans on roads and house walls and distributing pamphlets and propaganda material have been apprehended.

"Criminal proceedings are currently in progress against 24 persons, and proceedings for other offenses have been initiated against another 68 persons.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO TANZANIA -- Belgrade, 4 Dec (TANJUG) -- By order of the SFRY Presidency, Dr Ivan Ivekovic, previously a member of the Croat SAWP Republican Conference Presidium, has been appointed the SFRY's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United Republic of Tanzania. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1017 GMT 4 Dec 81 LD]